The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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Childhood's Valley.

It was a quiet valley,
Set far from human ills,
A sunny, sloping valley,
Begirt with green, green hills.

The white clouds softly knitted
Gray shadows in the grass;
The sea-birds poised and flitted
As they were loath to pass.

A clear stream thrid the bridges,
Blue, lazy smoke upcurled;
Beyond its purple ridges
Lay the unquiet world.

Under the ivied rafters
Low crooned the sun-drowsed dove;
While youthful, breezy laughters
Moved on the slopes above.

Where 'mid the flower-pied spaces
We children made bright quest;
Sure as we ran quick races
The far seen flower was best.

Thus while the sun uplifted
And flashed adown the stream,
The white clouds drifted, drifted,
In deep, untroubled dream.

Fair shines that sunny valley,
Set far from human ills;
Our childhood's simple valley
Begirt with green, green hills.

Nor all the world's mad riot
Which we have known since then,
Hath touched this valley's quiet
Deep in our heart's own ken.

—*Good Words.*

BELLA'S GHOST.

"Aunt Abigail, who lives in that great stone house on the hill, which looks for all the world like the old castle one reads about in stories?"

Grace and Bella Brenton were spending the summer with their aunt, Miss Abigail Brenton, whom they had not seen since they were little girls. They had just returned from a tour of inspection through the quaint old-fashioned but beautiful village where she lived.

"No one now," replied Aunt Abigail, "it is shut up and has been for the last eight years. There is a strange history connected with it. It is darkened by the shadow of an awful tragedy."

"What is it, tell us about it, please," cried Grace and Bella in the same breath, with eyes full of expectant wonder, girl-like, always on the qui vive for anything romantic.

Miss Brenton smiled at the impatient curiosity of her nieces, but obediently commenced her story.

"You know," she said, "the house belonged for years to the Carmichaels, and when old Mr. Carmichael died his heirs sold the place to a Mr. Livingstone, who brought his young bride there to spend the summer.

"She was a lovely person, a small, delicately-formed girl, with the daintiest hands and feet, violet eyes and hair of the sunniest gold.

"It was easily seen that he adored her and they were so taken up with each other that they went very little into society, but where they did go she was a great favorite, she had such simple, unaffected ways, no pride about her, although it is said she was an earl's daughter.

"One evening the village was thrown into the wildest excitement.

"Mrs. Livingstone had been murdered while sitting with her husband on the balcony of their house. They were sitting there in the twilight, his arm placed affectionately on her shoulder, her fond happy eyes smiling up into his.

"Suddenly, without a moment's warning, a bullet whizzed through the air, pierced the young wife's heart, and she fell back in her husband's arms dead.

"The affair was shrouded in the greatest mystery. Who could have had the heart to murder her, so young, so innocent, so good.

"Large rewards were offered for the capture of the assassin, and skilled detectives employed in the search, without avail.

"At last a party of men hunting in the woods near by the house found the lifeless body of a man whom Mr. Livingstone recognized as a discarded suitor of his dead wife.

"From the appearance of the body when found it was evident that he had committed suicide, and it was at once surmised that in all probability he was the murderer of Mrs. Livingstone.

"As soon as the mystery was solved, Mr. Livingstone went abroad, and the house has been deserted ever since. People say it is haunted, but of course that is all talk, but if such things were possible," Miss Brenton said in conclusion, "I should think that the spirit of that unhappy man would be compelled to forever linger around the scene of his crime, as an awful punishment."

The girls had listened with breathless attention.

"Poor Mr. Livingstone," said Grace, pityingly. "I wonder if he will ever marry again?" queried Bella.

After that the house became an object of great interest to them. They never omitted to pass by it in their walks and to ponder over the sad ending of the owner's brief married life.

To Bella particularly it seemed to have a peculiar fascination.

There was a spice of daring in her disposition, and one day she conceived an idea of going over the grounds.

"It will be easy to get in, Grace," she said to her sister.

"We can climb this tree, get on to the fence and jump down."

"Oh! I don't want to," answered Grace, "besides," trying to think of some plausible excuse, "besides it is nearly tea-time and Aunt Abigail will be waiting for us."

"Nearly tea-time!" echoed Bella, "why it is not 4 o'clock yet, oh, come do, it will be a lovely adventure."

While she was speaking she caught hold of a drooping branch of a tree and swung herself on to the stone wall.

After a great deal of persuasion Grace was induced to follow, and together they sprang lightly down on to the ground below.

They found themselves in a perfect tangle of shrubbery, which they tried to penetrate to the serious injury of the delicate lace-edged ruffles of their white mull dresses, and to the great disgust of Grace, who had no penchant for "lovely adventures" attended with so much trouble.

At last Grace gave a loud shriek of terror which was echoed by Bella.

At the foot of one of the bushes in front of them they had caught sight of a striped snake, and when was a woman ever so brave as not to be afraid of a snake?

They rushed wildly through the bushes, unheeding how the thorns tore their hands, and never stopped until they reached the broad graveled walk that led up to the house, to which they were glad to confine their footsteps.

When they reached the wide stone steps of the mansion they paused for a while; then, trembling at their temerity, they ascended them and stood on the balcony where Alice Livingstone met her sad fate.

Below them lay the long-neglected grounds, beautiful in their desolation; bits of woodland which it had been the whim of the Carmichaels to leave in their natural state gave them a picturesque aspect; among the grand old trees gleamed rare statues and ivy-twined fountains; luxuriant bushes of crimson, yellow and snow-white roses brightened the lawn and flung their fragrance out upon the summer air.

Over all brooded a strange, deep silence that cast a gloom over the sensitive spirit of Grace, and she began to feel nervous and anxious to return home.

Not so with Bella; she discovered a broken pane in one of the long windows that opened out on to the balcony, and carried away by the spirit of adventure slipped her hand through it, pushed back the bolt, and with a little cry of triumph, raised the sash. "Now let's explore the house," she proposed.

"Not for the wealth of worlds would I enter that house," said Grace, decidedly; then in a hushed voice she whispered, "remember what Aunt Abigail said about it being haunted."

"Nonsense," replied Bella; "there are no ghosts in this world, and if there were, I am not afraid of them. If you will not come I am going alone."

"Please don't," pleaded Grace, but Bella had disappeared, and in a few moments she heard her voice raised in a piercing scream of terror.

All fears forgotten, she too climbed through the open window and found herself in a large room in the center of which on the velvet carpet lay brave Bella, white and senseless, and a tall, stately man bending over her with an expression of the utmost perplexity and surprise upon his handsome face.

The ghost of the murderer was the thought that flashed through Grace's mind, but it would never do to desert Bella now, so with ashen cheeks and *trembling in every nerve she advanced* near, and with clasped hands began imploringly:

"Oh! Mr. Ghost—"

"But I am not a ghost," interrupted the gentleman, half smiling at her ludicrous expression of mingled terror and courage, "and that young lady," pointing to Bella, "was she too laboring under the same impression?"

He knelt down by her side and began chafing her cold hands in a vigorous way that soon had the desired effect. She opened her dark eyes and fixed them on her sister's anxious face. Half raising herself from the floor, she said, shudderingly:

"Oh! Grace, I saw the ghost," then catching sight of the tall form on the other side, she drew back with a violent start and seemed threatened with another fainting.

"Young ladies," said the supposed ghost, "I do not know to what I aim indebted for the pleasure of this visit, but I assure you that I am no inhabitant of the spirit world. Allow me to introduce myself. I am Mr. Livingstone. I returned unexpectedly and quietly yesterday with one servant, and I suppose few in the village are aware of my arrival. I suppose you have heard the story of my wife's death?" he continued, and an expression of deepest sadness coming into his eyes. "It was a great task for me to come here where everything reminds me so forcibly of her, but imperative business rendered my visit unavoidable."

Completely reassured, the girls told him of their desire to see the place and Bella's undignified method of gaining admittance.

"They said the house was haunted, but I was not afraid," exclaimed Bella, proudly.

"No, evidently not," replied Mr. Livingstone, smiling, as he thought of the sudden apparition of a fair young girl, with floating, dusky tresses, and robed in white, gazing at him for a moment with lovely startled eyes, then with a cry of terror falling at his feet.

He politely offered to conduct them over the house, but they declined, as it was getting late; so he escorted them as far as the massive iron gate, which he summoned the servant to unbar for them. On their way home Grace and Bella agreed that Mr. Livingstone was the grandest and most handsome man they had ever met. The next day that gentleman, by some means or other, found his way to the little white cottage, ostensibly to return a parasol and handkerchief forgotten the day before, but from the admiring way in which his eyes rested on Bella's piquant face, and the readiness with which he accepted the invitation "to call again," one might very reasonably have supposed that there was another motive. The acquaintance, so unceremoniously commenced, soon ripened into friendship, and at last Mr. Livingstone's visits at the cottage were looked forward to with certainty at least twice a week.

His partiality for Bella was very evident.

At first Grace was always included in the invitations for carriage rides and moonlight walks, but she soon saw that a third party was decidedly in the way, and so discreetly remained at home. One bright afternoon Mr. Livingstone came in and invited the young ladies and Miss Brenton over to see his home, in which he had been making great alterations.

"You will not have to scale the fence or climb through windows today," he said, laughingly, to Bella.

When he had shown them everything of interest, the grand parlors with their rich velvet carpet, gold embroidered hangings, antique furniture, rare old paintings and costly bric-a-brac, the library with massive oak panelings and a cabinet of curiosities picked up in his travels, the conservatory with its gorgeous tropical plants, he led them into a lovely little tea room, furnished in blue and gold, which opened from the drawing-room, and directed the housekeeper to bring them refreshments, while he went out to give orders to the coachman.

Servants are proverbial for gossiping and Mrs. Smith was no exception to the general rule.

Encouraged by Bella's sweet smile and gracious manner, she began a conversation while engaged in laying the cloth on the small table.

"I think Mr. Livingstone intends getting married again," she began.

"Is that so?" said Bella, quietly, with a faint blush.

"Yes," she continued, "to a beautiful young lady whom he met in Europe. He corresponds with her. That is her picture in the library.'

Bella had noticed the picture because it was the only portrait there; a picture of a woman with a bewitching face shaded by waves of dark brown hair, and lighted by tender, smiling eyes. And that was his intended?

A swift, sharp pang of jealousy thrilled through Bella's heart, draining all the warm color from her face, and she turned abruptly away to end the conversation.

Grace and Miss Brenton were looking at a statuette and did not hear Mrs. Smith's words, but when they turned and saw Bella's white face they both ran to her side, alarmed.

"Why, Bella!" Grace cried, "what is the matter with you? Are you sick?"

"No," said Bella, trying to smile; "the room is a little close—that is all."

That night, in the seclusion of her own room, the door safely locked against intruders, Bella threw herself upon the bed in a perfect agony of wounded pride and affection.

"So he never cared for me at all," she thought, bitter, blinding tears filling her eyes; "all his tender, flattering attentions meant nothing, he has only—and oh! how the thoughts sent the hot blushes flying to her face—he has only been trying to amuse himself at my expense, but he shall never know I care," she said, with all a woman's pride. "I will be cold and indifferent to him, will never see him, if I can help it, and he shall never even guess the reason."

She kept her word and for a week succeeded in avoiding him entirely. When he called she was always out, had a "headache," or was very busily engaged, to the great wonderment of Grace and Miss Brenton, to whose inquiries concerning her strange behavior she vouchsafed no answer.

At last, one day Mr. Livingstone saw the front door of the cottage open, and with the right of a privileged visitor, entered without ringing. He found Bella sitting on the sofa in the parlor trying to read. She blushed deeply as she saw him, but managed to say "Good-afternoon, Mr. Livingstone," in a very formal manner.

He returned her cold greeting with a reproachful look, and as she was about to leave the room murmuring something about "calling Grace," he caught her hand and gently but firmly detained her.

"I did not come to see Grace," he said, gravely, "I came to see you. I want to know why you have so persistently avoided me lately? How have I been so unfortunate as to offend you?"

"I—I heard you were going to be married and—"

She paused in confusion. This was what she had not meant to tell him—the secret of her displeasure.

"So I am," he said, his face brightening, "if the one I love will have me! Will you, Bella, for you are she? I have loved you ever since the day I first saw you. Will you come to gladden my heart and home, so long lonely?"

From her heart the shadows of doubt and distrust were fast being swept away before the glad, bright flood of joy his fond words brought her, but she would be certain.

"But whose picture is that in your library," she said, drawing away from him, and her face darkening even then at the remembrance of it, "the picture of that lovely woman in white?"

"That is the picture of my sister Edith, who is now in Europe," he replied, wondering at the question. Then a sudden thought struck him, "why Bella you never thought that—"

"No, I did not," she interrupted, while on her face there dawned "the light that never was on sea or land," the light of love.

"Will you forgive my past unkindness," she murmured, lifting her tender, radiant eyes to his, that told him the story of her heart's love.

With a thrilling cry of "my own, my darling," he clasped her in his strong arms, sealing her forgiveness with warm, fond kisses on her ruby lip.

So Mr. Livingstone did "marry again," the old stone house was no longer desolate, and "Bella's Ghost" became her own special property forever.

Jam from Turnips and Tar.

According to a correspondent of a trade journal it is a mistake to suppose that fruit is absolutely necessary to the manufacture of preserves. He describes a visit to a large jam-producing factory, in which he found that the work was being bravely carried on without the aid of fruit at all. Jams of various kinds were being produced before his eyes—currant, plum, strawberry, apricot, raspberry and gooseberry. Yet neither currant, plum, strawberry, apricot, raspberry nor gooseberry was in the building. Turnips served the purposes of fruit. The flavoring matter was extracted from coal-tar and the resemblance to raspberry and strawberry jam was further produced by mixing the boiling compound with small seeds of some cheap innocuous herb. A common form of sugar is used and this is the only honest ingredient of the mess. These preserves are offered as made from "this season's fruit."—*London Times.*

WINDOW GLASS.

An Interesting Industry Described—Its Danger to Health.

A correspondent writes: I send you an account of a visit I made to a glass factory in Streator, Ill., thinking that many people, like myself, are unfamiliar with the process of making glass. To the uninitiated, sitting by the window, tapping the pane idly as you look through it, it would seem almost an impossibility to say that the window glass was blown, and yet it is all simple enough when we have seen the process. There are five glass factories in Streator—and to digress here just a little let me say that they are the only "light" things in the muddiest of all muddy Illinois towns—that make various kinds of glass ware, from a huge window glass 60x48 to the tiniest of little perfume bottles.

Having seen bottles, etc., blown, my steps naturally took the direction of the largest of the window glass factories, and having obtained permission from the superintendent, we were soon in what is known as the "furnace room," where the main work of glass making, including the blowing process, is done. It is a novel sight and one I shall not forget soon. The lurid light of the many glowing furnaces, the quietly but quickly moving forms of the workmen gliding around in and among the shadows, made a sight that would require only a weak imagination to seem all but demoniacal. I am hardly well enough acquainted with the art to describe the process minutely, and should any "boss blower" happen to see this article he will please to criticise me lightly.

To continue. First, be it known that the glass of commerce is composed principally of white sand, though arsenic, lime, a soda ash of some kind and some minor chemicals, in small quantities are essential. The sand used by the Streator factories is obtained from the bed of the Fox river, at Ottawa, and is very fine and almost a pure white. The first step is to free the sand from all impurities. This is done by washing it in huge vats. After being washed and the compounds completed, consisting of the various articles already mentioned, the mixture is put into a huge crucible called "the pot." You have all seen those little burned clay crucibles jewelers use. Well, this is quite similar, only it is as large as a hogshead. This huge pot is lifted by a device quite similar to a hook and ladder truck, except that it has long iron arms. The whole device being on wheels, is rolled into the furnace-room and the pot placed in one of the ten huge furnaces. This operation is called "placing the pot."

Under the intense heat of the furnace, so many degrees that I am afraid to tell you—the fires never go out from September 1 to July 31—the mixture gradually melts, looking like molten iron, only of a more whitish color. The men called gatherers, as their name implies, gather a ball of this liquid sand by dipping the pipe into the crucible and withdrawing it, allowing what clings to the end to partially cool by slight contact with warm water.

This process is continued until a ball is gathered as large as a water pail. This is then rolled around and around in an iron bowl until it assumes a pear shape. Then the "blower" takes it, and now comes the hardest task in glass blowing. In starting this solid red-hot half-molten mass to expand and assume a shape something like our common glass, so great are his efforts that his cheeks expand to an enormous size and the sweat starts out in huge drops. But closely watching the half transparent glowing mass, you see a little blubber start in the center, and thus it rapidly assumes a regular demijohn shape, say two feet long by one in diameter. All this time it has been rapidly revolved by the operator, partaking shape from this iron bowl, having become sufficiently cold and hard enough to bear lifting, it is by a nice movement swung upon a crane and thrust into the furnace, where, by the exact nicety of long experience, it is kept in the intense heat until half melted. It is then withdrawn and swung by the operator from an elevated platform, round and round his head much as a professional swings an Indian club, meanwhile forcing air into it and subjecting it to the heat when necessary, until he has a red-hot cylinder of perfect glass, exact in proportions, and of uniform thickness, five feet in length and about fifteen inches in diameter.

These are then allowed to cool, and are cut to one exact length, by stretching a small cord of molten glass around the cylinder, allowing it to harden, and then touching it with a cold iron, which causes the warm crystal to contract so quick that it cracks right off as smooth and even as a carpenter could saw a board. These cylinders are then cut lengthwise in the same manner, and are then subjected to a heated furnace intense enough to cause them to wilt down perfectly flat. This is called the "flattening process." The sheets are then revolved around on an endless moving platform something like a straw carrier of a threshing machine until gradually cooled and tempered. They are carried to the cutting and packing-room where they are made into various sized sheets, or more properly panes, to suit the demand, and packed in the manner familiar to all and sent to all parts of the world. This factory only a short time ago sent a large cargo to Australia. To conclude, it might not be out of the way to add that the factory I visited had twelve blowers. They all belong to the "Glass Blowers' Union," and are permitted to blow only so many cylinders a day—ninety being the number, I believe. They earn from $125 to $500 a month, according to the number of days they work. But it is a fatal trade. The poisonous gases, etc., that they inhale more or less, renders long life in the glass blowing business an impossibility. It is a rarity to meet a glass blower over thirty-five years old.

A late report from the East says that the Chinese and Japanese have discovered that cheese can be manufactured from a species of bean which they have long eaten as a vegetable.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

News and Notes for Women.

Twenty thousand messages are transmitted daily by telephone in Cincinnati, affording occupation to several hundred young ladies.

Queen Victoria is fond of Welsh woolens in plain and neutral tints, and in tiny checks of rich dark red and brown. Her favorite is black and dark green.

Queen Olga, of Greece, carries with her on her travels a lap dog of that rare breed so often represented by Sir Peter Lely in his pictures of the ladies of the court of Charles II.

Mrs. De Long, wife of the unfortunate commander of the Jeannette, has white satin tobacco pouches and given them to Ninderman and Noros, who last saw her husband alive.

There are more than thirty women in the ranks of female correspondents at Washington, and some of them write most interesting letters and have influence which Mrs. Ann Royal, the mother of them all, never dreamed of.

Kentucky is indulging in quilting bees and cat shaking. After the quilting a cat is put upon the quilt. The young folks take hold of the corners and toss the animal till it jumps off upon one of the young ladies, who is then crowned queen of the bee.

A novel bridal trip has been made by a Texan and his wife. W. J. McLane, the owner of a $100,000 farm in Concho county, made the trip from his home to San Antonia, a distance of 150 miles, with his bride, in a wagon. After a short stay in the city they proceeded on their way to the coast. Mr. McLane is over fifty years old and his wife is about thirty-five.

There was a time when buttons were used by the gross as trimmings. They were sewed on anything and everywhere, down the middle and up the sides, on either "front" of a jacket and thickly bestrewing the sleeves. Clever, indeed, was that girl considered who arranged her buttons in vandykes round her dress, and her skill was well advertised by the terrific noise made in church by her very original trimming. It never occurred to any one that buttons should have some plausible excuse for being in any given place. In peppering them all over a costume the pepperer should have been equally liberal with small tabs and buttonholes. Then the buttons could at least have pretended to be useful.—*London Daily News.*

Fashion Notes.

Very wide linen collars are in vogue again.

Pearls and imitation pearl beads are fashionable.

Kid bonnets are the odd and rather pretty fancy of the passing moment.

Shoes and stockings, when not black, should match the general color of the toilet.

The loose gathered or plaited English frock remains the favorite for girls under ten years of age.

Deep capes of fur, resembling too closely those of coachmen, are much in favor with young ladies.

Scarlet and green and green and pink in subdued tones are fashionable combinations in velvet and satin in the formation of rich dinner toilets.

Slender bracelets set with gems are more and more fashionable, the gold in some instances being merely a wire which serves to hold the jewel.

Kilted Scotch and other plaid skirts with plain jersey of one solid color, and scarf-drapery covering the joining of bodice and skirt, are still the most fashionable, serviceable and becoming school dresses for girls in their teens.

Plush and French felt hats are shown with melon brims and melon crowns. The latest oddity is a hat with a low crown and a very narrow brim, these shapes resembling the metal headpieces worn by Cromwell's men.

Seal-brown plush hats, closely resembling seal chapeaux in shape and color, are made to look very stylish and handsome by trimming them with a golden pheasant on one side and a soft knot of plush on the other, held by a large gold buckle set with Parisian gems of purest ray serene.

Novelties in hats are of leather in the natural color. Some are in combinations of felt and leather, the brim being of the felt bound with leather stitched on under gold braid, which also covers the stitching in the leather crown. Leather lace is something new in trimmings. Figures of leather cut out and appliqued on to any desirable fabric are also popular. Russia colored leather, very fine and cut in open patterns, is much in demand for dress trimmings.

Sabrina work is a variety of applique work and is very fashionable. It consists in cutting out either from colored velvets, velveteen, satin, silk, cloth, serge or washing materials, whole or single petals of flowers, leaves, or conventionalized flower patterns, and affixing these pieces on to colored cloth or white linen backgrounds, with wide-apart buttonhole stitches; while such parts of the design as are to small to be cut out are worked with chain or crewel stitch upon the material used as a background.

Velvet work upon embossed velvet is easy and effective. It consists in outlining with gold thread the embossed flowers and arabesques and filling in the center of such parts with satin stitch worked in colored filoselles. To work—select a deep and rich-toned piece of embossed velvet and couch along every outline of the embossing two threads of Japanese gold thread, then take two shades of green filoselle and vein the leaves of the design with crewel-stitch and a pale shade of filoselle of the same color as the velvet, and fill in the centers of any flowers or geometrical figures with long satin stitches.

A recent return shows that the rates of mortality at different ages in the British army are lower than among civilians until the soldier attains thirty-five years, after which the military death-rate rises rapidly. Under twenty the average death rate of troops on home service is half that of civilians.

Curiosities of the Ocean.

Very many of our young friends have not seen an ocean, or have much idea how large it is, though their school maps show that the two largest, the Pacific and the Atlantic, cover almost half of the globe. Think of a steamer going from New York to Liverpool, where the Atlantic is comparatively narrow. Some steamships sail faster than many railroad trains ordinarily run. One going all the while sixteen miles an hour or a mile in three and three-quarter minutes, requires more than nine days and nights going across. Most think of the bottom of the sea as a broad, flat, sandy bed, but it is about as uneven as a country covered with mountains, and at least some portions of it abound in animal life. The sun's light does not go very far down, but all the deeper parts are always as dark as midnight. The fish which lives three-quarters of a mile below the surface have no eyes, as they would be useless. The United States fish commission has, during eleven years past, made some 2,000 soundings and dredgings on the Atlantic coast, between Labrador and New Jersey, of which Professor Verrill, of Yale college, has conducted about 500. His accounts of these experiments are full of interest.

Sometimes the dredges bring up stones weighing 500 to 1,000 pounds, which have been dropped by melting icebergs floating down from the north. Off the coast, from Cape Cod and southward, the sea lays like a plain, gently inclining downward, out to from seventy to 120 miles, where the water is 500 to 600 feet in depth. Then the bottom drops down like the side of a steep mountain, and the water is 5,000 to 6,000 feet deep. The top of this ocean mountain, or higher plain, is covered all over with fishes, crabs, shrimps, etc., so thickly that a diver's hand could hardly touch the bottom without grasping some of them. Sharks and dolphins are there in countless thousands. The trawls let down to drag the bottom bring up so many of these living creatures as to show that the ocean bed there is carpeted with them.

If a ship sinks, these animals consume every part of it except the metals, and these soon rust away. Every bone of man and fish is eaten, and the wood is destroyed by the borers. The only thing made by man which Professor Verrill found was a child's rubber doll. The fish either respected this, or could not crush or digest it—probably the latter. The deep water is very cold, so that fish found at the surface far north live in these lower layers or strata of cold water. The codfish takes a whole oyster in his mouth, crushes the shell with his strong teeth, swallows the inside and spits out the shell. Sometimes the dredge shows great mounds of these shells. The fish commission has dredged up about 800 different species of fish and crustacea (shell-fish, crabs, etc.), of which not half had ever before been seen by naturalists.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Mate of the "Mark Twain."

In a humorous paper on Mississippi River travel, in the *Century*, entitled "The Trip of the Mark Twain," a typical character of river life is allowed to speak for himself as follows: The first mate of the vessel, he of the fur cap, was a character. It was appropriate to find him in the Mark Twain. He was bald and looked very old, but declared he was thirty.

"If you had been through what I hev, my travelin' stranger," quoth he, "you too would look like an example of the longest kind of long-gevity. My name figures prominently in history. I've been published in four hundred and thirty-nine newspapers and one almanac. I've been blown up by steamboats in twenty-two States and several territories. On most occasions everybody on board perished except myself. Pieces of my skull is layin' round loose all up and down this river, and numerous of its tributarrys. Awful? Yes. Once I was aboard the Obiona. I knew we were goin' to bust that arternoon, for it was about bustin' time with me, and bust we did. When I come down I couldn't find nothin'. Everything had blowed to dust, or gone so fur that nothin' was within visible distance. But, bless you!—that's nothin'. Minor catasterfies? Oh, yes. Once we smashed a wheel against a snag. Of course when we progressed we went round and round, and so went round and round all the way down to New Orleans, describin' circles the whole time. We all got orful headaches owin' to the centripetal tendency of the periphery."

A Shaking Mountain.

About four months ago a number of miners explored El Monte Amargo, the Bitter mountain, in Northern Chili. Near the top of the mountain they found something of which they had heard marvelous stories—the Eye of the Gold. This mine of poetic name was examined to the disappointment of the whole party. Evening had crept on and it was too late to descend, so the Californians lighted a fire under a rock near the summit, there to pass the night. A furious wind was blowing from the neighboring desert of Atamaca. Suddenly the wind dropped, an unnatural calm and silence followed. Then came a confused murmur as from a distant angry crowd of people, swelling to a grinding, crushing sound. A slight shiver ran through the solid mountain, succeeded by a more positive rocking motion. The men got upon their feet as quickly as possible, but in another moment all were shaken down. One of the prospectors says that the mountain seemed about to sink beneath them. A horrid roar pervaded all space, and Monte Amargo bellowed like the wind-stirred surface of the ocean. The men were seized with dreadful nausea and an indescribable feeling of despair. The frightful phenomenen lasted less than half a minute, and when it was over earth and sky were as peaceful as ever. They had experienced "a trembler," said to be worse on the Bitter mountain than at any other known place.

It is stated that the aurora borealis was first observed in England in 1716 and in this country in 1719.

Mexico and the Mexicans.

The dress of a Mexican caballero is peculiar. He wears a broad-brimmed felt hat, stiff brim and low crown. The brim is wide enough to turn the rain from his shoulders. It also shields the owner from the sun's rays. I believe I have never seen a Mexican, outside the large cities, carry an umbrella.

The hat is very costly, and contains a band of silver, and the edge of the brim is ornamented with silver fringe, sometimes beads of the same metal. The rest of his dress is in keeping with his hat. He wears a close fitting doublet—never a coat—and pantaloons which end in his boots; for no one ever sees the length. He wears a pair of fine leather boots, which hide a great portion of his pants. Immense spurs grace the heels of his boots. A saber hangs at his side, and when mounted he is armed with other ordinance. Frequently his pants are adorned with a row of buttons or beads, which run downward, and which produce a jingling noise when in motion. The cavalier wears his hat on the back of his head; hence when you meet him he presents the entire circumference of his sombrero. He eschews collars and cuffs, and seldom displays a laundried shirt. He is polite, spends most of his time on horseback, and is silent always in respect to his mode of obtaining subsistence. He gambles, smokes and drinks sparingly. His horse is a mustang, his saddle and bridle and equipments are his fortune; and they are stylish, mounted with silver and ornamented with much taste and at considerable cost.

The advent of foreigners into Mexico has effected a gradual change in some respects, especially in dress, and this is especially noticeable only among the better class. Ladies have taken to wearing hats instead of the rebozo. They have begun to some extent to wear hose and to paint a little and use cosmetics.

The men are far in advance of the females in respect to innovation in dress. They wear the American suit out and out, and have drifted into the habit of carrying watches and smoking cigars. But they never carry an umbrella, chew tobacco or marry without the means to maintain a wife.

It may be proper here to state that Mexicans are very careful of their health. They fear fevers and protracted sickness. To avoid additional cold they frequently dispense with the usual ablutions for several months at a time. Traveling from the capital to Vera Cruz in the diligence they never think of washing hands or face on the trip for fear, as they say, of taking cold. Nothing could induce a Mexican to eat fruit in the evening; and he refuses, unless compelled by fear of death, to take medicine of any kind. Fevers are usually fatal among these people. They seem to dread the appearance of this disease as the precursor of death, and it is not an uncommon occurrence to see a robust Mexican, when fairly attacked with it, to abandon all hope. In that case he wraps his blanket around him, flings himself upon the floor of his hut, and in the course of a few days dies.

Consumptives go to Tanacan, west of Vera Cruz, to prove the efficacy of the grape grown there, and said to possess marvelous curative qualities.

There are times when the natives indulge in drink to some extent, but drunkenness in that country is rare. Often on market days many of them will invest a tlaco (cent) in the rum of the country—made of sugar cane—and go home somewhat intoxicated, but it is seldom one sees a man devoted to rum by reason of his appetite for strong drink. And liquor is very cheap there too—the aguardiente selling for fifty cents per gallon. And yet they drink largely of wine, especially claret at meals, but never to excess, except rare instances, at banquets where toasts are drank by the score and hundred. —*St. Louis Illustrated Magazine.*

A Joke on a Candidate.

When Colonel Singleton was candidate for Congress from one of the hill districts of Arkansaw, he had a rich experience. He soon became the butt of his opponents' jokes, and as there were ten aspirants for the position, his life was an exaggerated burden. Once when the candidates, on horseback, were going to meet an appointment of oratorical contest, Singleton fell behind, determining no longer to submit to their raillery. The party passed out of sight, leaving the disconsolate candidate to his own reflections. A slight rain had fallen, and when the party crossed a broad, shallow creek, one young fellow conceived the idea of a joke. "Suppose," said he, "that we take off our coats and wait until Singleton comes in sight, when we will put them on, giving to him the impression that the creek is deep. We'll not say anything to him, and he will think that we want him to plunge into the water."

The idea was acted on. Pretty soon Singleton came along.

"That's all right," he yelled when he saw the men hurriedly putting on their coats. "I understand you. Want me to get wet, eh?"

He dismounted, and although the day was fearfully cold he took off his clothes, mounted and carefully guiding the horse, he entered the stream. The water was not more than six inches deep, and when he perceived the cruel joke he stood up in the stirrups and began to fume, when his clothes fell into the water and began to float away. In attempting to reach over and regain hem, he fell and his horse staggering, stepped on him. His rage was terrific, and when he arrayed himself in his garments, he borrowed a gun at a neighboring house and chased his political opponents fifteen miles, totally forgetting his appointment to speak.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

The fish torpedo, which can do everything but speak, will be cast into the shade by the mole torpedo, an engine of war just patented by an officer in the Austrian army. The new invention claims to be a miner of the most formidable description, which can burrow in the earth or under a wall, and then either explode at once or wait until ordered to do so by its master.

The Anchor.

As, many a time, within the zone of palms,
In beauteous haven of some Indian land,
The voyager beholds, at noontide calms,
His anchor biting in the golden sand,
'Mid stony aborescence submarine,
Weeds, cowries, and the rare pearl-oysters seen
Distinctly through the waters crystalline,
So may we—looking in our minds, rife
With branchwork of the ever-building thought,
With salt weeds, and the scattered things that life,
Or worthless shells or pearls of price, hath wrought—
Perceive, when turbid passions have no breath,
When God's high sunlight nothing shadoweth,
Hope's anchor-hold on golden grounds of faith!

—*William Gibson, in Harper's Magazine.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

An enormous swell—A balloon.

Two kinds of people to avoid—People whom you owe money to and people who wish to borrow.

A debating society will tackle the question: "Which is the most fun—to see a man try to thread a needle or a woman try to drive a nail?"

A young woman in Oil City possesses a bass voice with a compass to D flat on the bass cleff. When she sees a rat the neighbors know it.—*Boston Post.*

Grabbing at a fortune is very much like grabbing at a strange cat—that cat doesn't always seem to be where she was when you started the grabbing—*Puck.*

New Yorkers seem fairly to worship wealth. They have elected to their legislature two bankers, five journalists and one plumber.—*Philadelphia News.*

"Yes," said the fair but false young vocalist to Bumbleton, "that is an old English song with a refrain." "Ah," replied the crusty critic, "that just suits me. Refrain from singing it."

"If you would be truly happy, my dear," said one lady to another, "you will have neither eyes nor ears when your husband comes home late from the club." "Yes, I know," answered the other, wearily, "but what am I to do with my nose?"

A bright little girl, noticing among the company at her father's residence, on a certain occasion, a gentleman whose face was considerably pock-marked, seemed much struck with his appearance, and after the company retired inquired who the "moth-eaten gentleman" was.

Illinois is worrying over the question, "Who shall step into David Davis' shoes?" The next senator may step into David's shoes, but by the great American desert he'd better keep out of the old man's trousers if he wants to be found in time to draw any pay.—*Hawkeye.*

THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Ice-cream is gone, but, pshaw! who cares.
Just think of oyster stew.
Why mourn for lemonade and pop
When pancakes loom in view?
Don't spare-ribs beat asparagus?
Can't mushrooms discount greens,
Don't ruffled grouse lay out corned beef,
And quail beat pork and beans?

A man advertised for "a helpmate, who shall be a companion of my heart my head, my lot." A candidate for the situation wrote: "I don't care to know anything about your head or heart; but how big is your lot?"

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MM. Piette and Krizik, at an agricultural gathering at Lundenburg, in Germany, drove an ordinary threshing machine by electricity, attaining a speed of 1,700 turns a minute, and illuminating at the same time the yard in which the machines were exhibited.

The editor of the *Journal of Science* records that a young man of his acquaintance has been in some danger from the sting of a bee. Altogether the symptoms were such as to excite no little alarm. The roof of the mouth swelled, the œsophagus was for a time completely closed, and breathing became exceedingly difficult.

Trees with cut tops, say Magerstein and Bilek, produce a larger quantity of reserve matter than if they were left alone, and clipping of the roots has a like result. Healthy fruit trees should have their roots cut, but not their tops; but in the case of stone-fruit trees the tops may be pruned with the advantageous effect of conducing to their general development.

Among the latest novelties in clocks is one kept in motion by the force of a current of air. This curious clock is at a railway station in Brussels. The weight is kept wound up by the action of a fan placed in a chimney. As soon as it approaches the extreme height of its course it actuates a break which stops the fan. A simple pawl protects it from the effect of an accidental downward draft. It is not necessary that the air in the chimney should be heated.

Says the *Popular Science Monthly*: Dr. Phene called attention in the American association to some hitherto unnoticed affinities between ancient customs in America and other continents. He mentioned customs which have been shown to have existed in the great river valleys of our countries or have been revealed in the mounds, that had parallels in various European and Asiatic countries. Among them were those indicated by the occurrence of figures of serpents, alligators or mythical dragons, and the human form, the characteristic features of which were curiously persistent in each case. Some of the shapes of the semi-barbarous age of Mexico corresponded with forms in Devonshire and South Wales. In the vicinity of some such figures of this character in the west and east of the south of England were enormous intaglio representations of the human form corresponding to the intaglio forms at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Drawing attention to several other apparent correspondences, the speaker said that they were the result of a practise and culture transmitted with concurrent customs by way of the Pacific from one continent to another.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1883.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1883.
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-first (31st) volume on January 1st, 1883.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Nov. 30, 1882.

— Clark Mills, the celebrated sculptor, died on the 12th.

—Earthquake on the 11th in Southern Illinois and Kentucky.

—Prof. W. C. Kerr has tendered his resignation of the office of State Geologist.

—Three hundred persons perished in a burning circus at a town in Russian Poland.

—Polk, the Tennessee defaulter, was an adopted son of President Polk, distantly related. His name was Childress.

THE SUNNY SOUTH. — After an absence of several weeks the *Sunny South* has again made its welcome appearance in a new dress.

—On Friday morning of last week the thermometer in New Hampshire and Vermont ranged from 20 to 30 degrees below zero.

—On Tuesday Hon. W. M. Ransom was re-elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate, an honor well deserved, which is his third term.

—The Traders' National Bank of Charlotte has gone into voluntary liquidation. Reported to be sound financially, but the business was not profitable.

H. A. Gudger has resigned as Principal of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and W. J. Young, for twenty years connected with the Institution, is his successor.

—Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, has just issued his annual report of the exports and imports of the United States in the year 1882. Our total exports were $773,239,732.

—The total immigration to the United States for 1882 was 735,653. Germany sent 232,000, England and Wales 81,000, Ireland 70,000, Scotland 17,000, Sweden 59,000, Canada 89,000, other countries, 187,000.

—The Newbern *Journal* says it is a great pity now that the new Code is prepared so carefully, to have it marred and repealed and amended by the numerous bills that every Legislature may see fit to inflict upon it.

E. J. HALE & SON.—We learn that the death of Mr. E. J. Hale will not interfere with the business of the firm of E. J. Hale & Son, 55 Chambers street, New York. The publication of books and the jobbing of books and stationery will be continued as usual.

—Polk the defaulting Treasurer of Tennessee has been arrested and arrived at Nashville on the morning of the 13th in charge of officers and is now in custody until he shall be admitted to bail. He refuses to be interviewed. The grand jury of Davidson county presented an indictment against Polk in two counts for embezzlement and larceny of $480,000. The Judge of the criminal court is charged with the duty of fixing the charge of conspiracy upon certain parties in obtaining funds from Polk, knowing them to be funds of the State.

Foreign.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—The town of Raab, Hungary, and the adjacent villages, has been only saved from inundation thus far by frost. When the thaw commenced the water suddenly rose all over the district. At 3 o'clock, yesterday, many of the inhabitants were aroused by alarm bells and commenced a rapid flight. Large numbers of fugitives crowded into the solidly built theatre, which stands on an island in the midst of a park, but here a new panic arose, the water gradually rising as far as the first gallery. Meanwhile around Raab the dykes breaking, at length admitted a deluge which soon reached the town, containing 6,000 fugitives, as well as the ordinary inhabitants. A considerable number of lives were lost, but fortunately the flood did not reach some of the higher parts of the town, and ceased to rise at noon.

The city of Grau, on the Danube, the seat of the Hungarian Primate, is also menaced by the floods. Inundations in the neighborhood of the town of Komorn, at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube, are also particularly extensive.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Baden Ministry appeal to the generosity of the British public in behalf of 20,000 persons rendered homeless by the floods.

From Washington.

In the Senate, last week, the presidential succession bill was passed. It provides that in case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General or Secretary of the Interior shall act as President in the order named, each taking the place after those named before him are dead or have resigned, or have been removed, or unable to hold the office.

The Senate also passed the "whiskey-in-bond" bill, extending for two years the time within which the tax must be paid on the whisky stored in bonded warehouses.

HOUSE. — It appropriates $81,575,000 as follows: For army pensions, $80,000,000; for navy pensions, $1,000,000; for fees and expenses of examination surgeons, $275,000; for pay and allowance of pension agents $290,000; for contingent expenses, $10,000.

Mr. O'Niel, of Pennsylvania, under authority of the committee on appropriations, moved to increase the appropriations for army pensions to $85,000,000. He explained that at the close of the present fiscal year there would be an unexpended balance to the credit of the pension bureau of $15,800,000, which would bring the appropriation up to the estimate of the departments, $101,750,000. The amendment was adopted.

Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, when it was passed.

The House then again went into committee of the whole on the fortification bill.

It makes the following appropriations: For protection, preservation and repair of fortifications and other works of defense, $175,000; for armament of sea coast fortifications, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defense, etc., including the conversion of smooth bore cannon into rifles, $100,000; for torpedoes for harbor defense and preservation of the same, $50,000; total, $325,000. The bill was discussed briefly and reported to the House with amendment and passed.

The House then passed several bills relating to pensions, bounty and back pay of soldiers and sailors, among them one authorizing the secretary of the Interior in adjudication of pension claims to treat declarations that have been verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths; whose signature shall be certified before a court of record.

The pension for total blindness was placed at 50 dollars per month; for blindness of one eye at twelve, and for degrees of blindness, an equitable proportion. For total deafness, a pension of $25 per month is granted with proportionate pension for impairment of hearing. Adjourned.

—Of the twenty-six new or re-elected Senators whose terms begin on the 4th of March next, eleven have already been chosen. These are Morgan, of Alabama; Beck, of Kentucky; Lamar, of Mississippi; Anthony, of Rhode Island; Butler, of South Carolina; and Ransom, of North Carolina. Randall L. Gibson has been chosen to succeed Kellogg, of Louisiana; Jas. F. Wilson to succeed McDill, of Iowa; James N. Dolph to succeed Grover of Oregon; Riddleberger to succeed Johnson, of Virginia; and Ex-Governor Colquitt to succeed Barrow, now serving the fragment of Hill's term, from Georgia. Mr. Frye has received the Republican caucus nomination in Maine, Mr. Windom in Minnesota, and Mr. Clulom in Illinois.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Frightful Scenes and Terrible Loss of Life.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 10.—The Newhall House, a large six-story brick building was burned to the ground. The fire was discovered at 4 a. m., and in less than half an hour the whole building was enveloped in flames. Scenes of the utmost terror prevailed. The inmates of the doomed building jumped by the dozen from the upper stories, covering the stone side walks with their lifeless bodies. The shrieks of the unfortunate persons filled the air in a heartrending manner. The people below were unable to render any aid. Quite a number of terrified guests and employees of the hotel appeared at the windows and seeing the distance to the ground, fell back to perish in the flames. The employees of the hotel, which accommodated 800 guests, numbered 86, mostly lodged in the sixth story. Exit by way of the roof was cut off by the fire ladders not being available. For the same reason very few were saved by jumping on the canvass. 118 persons perished.

Horrors of the Inquisition.

The "inquisition" of olden time inflicted horrible torments on its victims, such as stretching them in all kinds of unreasonable shapes and breaking their bones. But these torments were not much worse than those which are experienced by people who now suffer from muscular rheumatism. Mr. L. O. Morgan, of Syracuse, was a martyr to muscular rheumatism, but PERRY DAVIS'S PIAN KILLER made him well. Mention this to your friend who is tortured with rheumatism.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Condensed from the Raleigh News-Observer.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.—The following bills were introduced:

Bill to protect marble workers and stone cutters. (Authorizes them to take a lien on all work done on monuments and grave-stones.)

To make the crime of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill, or assault and battery with a deadly weapon with intent to kill, a felony punishable by imprisonment in the State prison.

Making dogs the subjects of larceny, regardless of taxation.

HOUSE.

Bill to abolish the office of county treasurer.

To make justices of the peace eligible to the office of county commissioner.

By Mr. Powers, of Cumberland, a bill to amend an act to prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday.

By Mr. Tate, a bill to set apart certain funds for the use of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum.

Resolution instructing our members of Congress to have the election law changed.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9.—The following bills were introduced:

To amend the charter of the town of Lexington.

To make false listing of property for taxation a misdemeanor.

Repealing the law which compels county commissioners to levy a special tax to keep up public schools for four months when the State tax is insufficient.

House bill, No. 115, in relation to prohibition, was taken up and passed its several readings. It repeals the prohibition act.

HOUSE.

Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the following:

Bill to pay witnesses in criminal causes before justices of the peace.

Resolution relative to raising a joint committee to re district the State.

Unfavorably upon the following:

Bill to repeal the bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors on days of public speaking.

Bill to repeal the office of county Superintendent.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10. — Several bills were introduced, none of special importance.

The act to prohibit the sale of certain deadly weapons was tabled.

Bill giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace to try larceny cases when the value of the stolen property does not exceed $1 in value, also for false pretenses where he does not obtain property of the value of more than $1.

HOUSE.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on the bill to provide for the working of the public roads by taxation.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Sherrill, establishing graded schools.

By Mr. Hewlin, to provide for the pay of school committeemen.

By Mr. Covington, authorizing school committees of each township to fix the salary of teachers of all grades.

By the same exempting $100 worth of property from taxation.

By Mr. Wilcox, providing for the election of county officers by the people.

By Mr. Lenoir, extending the time for obtaining grants of land.

The resolution (introduced in the Senate by Mr. Payne) requesting our Representatives to secure a repeal of the revenue laws and a modification of the tariff, came up and gave rise to a long and partisan debate. It was finally adopted, after considerable opposition and fillibustering on the Republican side by a vote of 101 to 14.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.—Nothing of much importance.

HOUSE.

The following bill was among those favorably reported:

To extend the time for taking out land grants.

Mr. Glenn offered a resolution allowing the tax collectors of Rockingham and other tobacco-growing counties until May 1, 1883, to settle their taxes.

The following were the more important bills were introduced:

By Mr. Baily, to allow a second action for the recovery of land.

By the same, requiring county commissioners to hold their meetings publicly.

By Mr. Bryan, to elect school committees by the voters of the school district.

By the same, and by Mr. Harris, of Davidson, to abolish county superintendents.

By Mr. Covington, allowing school committeemen $1 per day while actually engaged

By Mr. Smith, to furnish soldiers from North Carolina with artificial limbs.

The following bill passed its final reading:

Amending chapter 116, laws of 1881, changing "gallon" to quart.

Bill relieving ministers of the gospel from working the roads and poll tax was tabled.

The bill to repeal the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on days of public speaking provoked quite a discussion and was finally tabled.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12.—Resolution requesting the State Treasurer to make a report as to whether the $550,000 mortgage bonds of the Western North Carolina Railroad had been deposited in the treasury, gave rise to much discussion, but was finally adopted.

HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

Mr. Forbis, amending the constitution in regard to the election of sheriffs and coroners.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Your child is reduced," and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADGRAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

Mr. Worthington, to establish 12 judicial districts.

The calendar was taken up and a lengthy discussion was caused by the bill to provide for the working of public roads by taxation. By a party vote it was tabled, 75 to 34.

The bill to prevent fraud in weighing cotton also gave rise to quite a discussion, and was finally referred.

Bill to extend the time for taking out land grants passed its final reading.

Resolution asking Congress to change the election law, made special order.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13.—The following bills and resolutions were introduced:

Bill to require the Attorney General of the State to appear for and defend citizens of this State who are indicted in the United States Courts for violations of election laws when solicited so to do by such citizens.

Bill to authorize the sale of the State's stock in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. Referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Bill to fix the time of punishment according to value of property stolen, in cases of larceny. Referred to judiciary.

Resolution suggesting the propriety of taking the discretion of granting license for the sale of liquor from county commissioners.

HOUSE.

Resolution instructing our members in Congress to have an act passed distributing the surplus funds in the United States treasury among the States for educational purposes. After considerable debate passed second record, 98 to 8.

Bill to extend the time for the redemption of lands for taxes.

The following passed third reading:

Substitute for an act to abolish the office of county treasurer.

To provide for the time of the removal of a cause before a justice of the peace.

Relative to the removal of causes in court.

To amend the salary and fee bill.

To pay registrars and judges of election.

STATE NEWS.

—The biennial report of the operations of the Penitentiary, ending October 31st last, is very interesting. Capt. Stamps's report pays the officers of the institution, their management, &c., high compliments. The report of Mr. Hicks, architect and warden, show, that there were on the 31st of October, 1880, 993 convicts, and in the two years 856 were received from the counties and 117 recaptured, making a total of 1,966. Of these 501 of these were discharged by reason of the expiration of their sentences, 63 were pardoned, 237 escaped, 140 died, 8 were killed while attempting to escape, 5 were killed by landslides on the railroads, 3 were killed by rocks while blasting, and 9 were killed in other ways, leaving the number, October 31, 1882, 996. Of these there were: In prison at Raleigh, 412; W. N. C. R. R., 478; C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 105; G. & N. C. R. R., 1.—*News-Observer.*

—The State pays the Governor a stated salary, and yet he gets $10 a day at certain times to inspect the W. N. C. R. R. We suggest that those two duties are enough for him without entrusting him with the power to *give away* other railroads. ——If the Governor and State officials have railroad on the brain, the public institutions around Raleigh are "farm struck" about as heavily. The penitentiary wants a farm for the convicts, and now the Deaf and Dumb Asylum is on the same track. ——The Wilmington *Star* doubts the expediency of increasing taxation as recommended by Governor Jarvis. And what would be thought if the tax throughout the State should be paid, as in Craven county, by about *one-third* of the voters of the county?—*New Berne Journal.*

—A true iron medicine, beneficial to the young as well as the old who suffer from dyspepsia, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Wintry Blasts

WINTRY BLASTS BRING
COUGHS
COLDS
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA

Perry Davis's Pain Killer
CURES
COUGHS
COLDS
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA

Provide against the evil effects of Wintry Blasts by procuring PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.

EVERY GOOD DRUGGIST KEEPS IT.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$1 00 to 1 10
Corn, per bushel,	60 to 60
Oats, " "	50 to 60
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bush.	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred	2 50 to 2 75
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	0 00 to 0 60
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 0 75
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	0 00 to 0 10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00 to 00
" Hams	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen,	15 to 25
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 10
Beeswax, " "	20 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel	80 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	50 to 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 30
Cabbage, per pound,	00 to 00
Chickens, per dozen,	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred,	40 to 50
Fodder, per hundred bdls.	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs Common Red	3 00 to 4 00
" Good	7 00 to 10 00
" Bright	5 00 to 7 00
" Good	8 50 to 9 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to 7 50
" Good	7 00 to 8 00
" Fine	8 00 to 10 00
Wrappers Common	12 00 to 15 00
" Good	20 00 to 30 00
" Fine	35 00 to 50 00
" Fancy	55 00 to 65 00

DR. J. C. ECTOR,

HAVING removed to Liberty Street, in Winston, offers his professional services to the citizens of Winston, Salem and surrounding country. With a practice of twenty-five years he hopes to have a liberal patronage.

OFFICE second house North of First National Bank.

Jan. 2, 1883.

R. B. KERNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N .C.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a soothing coating, which relieves the irritation that causes the cough. It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease, invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly. A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that no remedy has ever been found that is as prompt in its effects as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm, subdues inflammation, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable and should be in every family.

Is 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Dilapitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system. Price, 25c. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

GOLDEN DAYS,

A HIGH-CLASS WEEKLY,

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

Has just entered upon its third Volume with a very large and steadily increasing circulation. It has won its way to the popular heart, no less by its instructive and entertaining contents than by the HIGH MORAL TONE which characterizes every article that appears in its pages.

GOLDEN DAYS is a sixteen page weekly, filled with stories, sketches of adventure, instructive matter, and everything that can interest, entertain and benefit the boys and girls.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For 1 month, 4 numbers..... 25 cts.
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For 3 months, 13 numbers..... 75 cts.
For 4 months, 17 numbers..... $1.00
For 6 months, 26 numbers..... 1.50
For 1 year, 52 numbers..... 3.00

Subscription can begin with any number. Back numbers supplied at the above rates, or singly for six cents each.

We pay all postage.

To those Who Desire to Get up Clubs.

If you wish to get up a club for GOLDEN DAYS send us your name, and we will forward you, *free of charge*, a number of specimen copies of the paper, so that, with them, you can give your neighborhood a good canvassing.

Money should be sent to us either by Post Office Order or Registered Letter, so as to provide as far as possible against its loss by mail.

All communications, business or otherwise, must be addressed to

JAMES ELVERSON,
Publisher of GOLDEN DAYS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

SEED We have made arrangements to club the NORTH CAROLINA FARMER with our paper for the year 1883. We will furnish our paper and the NORTH CAROLINA FARMER, published by James H. Enniss & Son, Raleigh, N. C., for One Year for $2.75, and give each Subscriber in addition, **One Dozen Papers of Prize Garden Seed** assorted. These seed, for excellence and purity, are unsurpassed and are warranted as represented. *No better can be had from any source.* This offer presents the opportunity to every farmer and gardener to obtain not only fresh and reliable **Garden Seed**, but the most highly improved varities. The NORTH CAROLINA FARMER is a Monthly illustrated Journal of 24 pages, seventy-two columns, and is one of the best Agricultural Journals in the whole country. Send on your subscriptions and begin with the year. FREE.

BIRTHDAY CARDS in great variety are on hand. The larger and more expensive styles can be ordered if applied for in time at SALEM BOOK STORE.

1883.
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its impartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes.

It will always be the aim of the publishers to make *Harper's Weekly* the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year.

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$ 4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE / HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	5 00
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Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the *Weekly* begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

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Addres HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1888.
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HARPER'S MAGAZINE begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December Number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in its appearance, and the best magazine for the home. A new novel, entitled "For the Major," by CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON, author of "Anne," was begun in the November Number. In literary and artistic excellence the *Magazine* improves with each successive number. Special efforts have been made for the lighter entertainment of its readers through humorous, stories, sketches, etc.

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1883.
HARPER'S BAZAR.
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This popular journal is a rare combination of literature, art, and fashion. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers of Europe and America; its engravings possess the highest artistic excellence; and, in all matters pertaining to fashion it is universally acknowledged to be the leading authority in the land. The new volume will contain many brilliant novelties.

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HARPER'S BAZAR	$ 4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE / HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	5 00
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1883.
Harpers Young People,
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY--16 pages.

SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Vol. IV. commences November 7, 1882.

The *Young People* has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

It has a distinct purpose, to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—*Boston Journal.*

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

TERMS.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, Per Year, Postage Prepaid, $1.50

SINGLE NUMBERS, Four cents each.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cents.

The volumes of *Harper's Young People* for 1881 and 1882, handsomely bound in illuminated cloth, will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $3.00 each. Cover for *Young People* for 1882, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

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IMMENSE NURSERY STOCK.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants etc,

ever grown at the

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

is now offered for spring planting to the fruit planting public.

All the new as well as the old leading sorts of all kinds of hardy fruits are grown there.

Orders early.

Send name and address for new catalogue with prices.

Address,
N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
May 25, 1882.-21-9 mo.

COTTON is KING BUY OUR ENGINE & KING of COTTON! Invaluable patented improvements found on no other ENGINES in the world. For Pamphlets and Price List, (also for SAW MILLS), address THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

GET THE BEST
THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES

The people generally get that which they make a market for. They demanded better newspapers, and within the last few years journalism has made rapid strides. THE TIMES, which, from the day of its first issue, took place in the front rank of progressive journalism, has kept along at the double-quick step, and at this time is a better newspaper than ever. It is a journal that never sleeps and never takes a holiday. As there are 365 days, so there are 365 issues of THE TIMES in a year. The week-day edition of THE TIMES is of four pages, being in a form suitable for the busy man or busy woman. The Sunday edition, of eight pages, contains a great deal of the best miscellany as well as all the news. The editorial strength of THE TIMES need not be dwelt upon—the fact that it is quoted more than any other paper in America is sufficient evidence of its excellence in that direction. Nor need the typographical superiority be more than mentioned — for it is widely known as "the handsomest paper in the country."

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES

Covers a distinct field. Into THE WEEKLY goes the cream of the daily issues and at the same time it contains matter especially adapted to the wants of readers in every part of America. It circulates, as a first-class family journal, in every State and Territory, and it has subscribers in every part of the world. The leading feature of THE WEEKLY is the "ANNALS OF THE WAR." This department embraces chapters of unwritten history, contributed by prominent actors in the War of the Rebellion, and it has become a recognized depository of such matters whether from Northern or Southern sources. The ANNALS will be kept fully up to the high standard of former years.

TERMS:

THE DAILY TIMES — Twelve Cents a week. MAIL SUBSCRIPTION, postage free, Six Dollars a year, Fifty Cents a month.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Fifty-six columns of the choicest reading, especially prepared to meet the wants of weekly newspaper readers. One copy, $2.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $15.00; Twenty copies, $25.00 An extra copy sent free to any person getting up clubs of ten or twenty.

THE SUNDAY EDITION—Double sheet, eight pages. The best known and most accomplished writers contribute to its columns every week. Two Dollars a year, postage free. Single copies, Four cents.

THE TIMES ALMANAC—A Manual of Political and Other Information, published on the First of January every year. Fifteen Cents a copy.

THE ANNALS OF THE WAR—A royal octavo volume of 800 pages, beautifully illustrated. Written by Principal Participants in the War, North and South. Price, $3.50.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO

THE TIMES,
TIMES BUILDING, Chestnut and Eighth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the DAILY HERALD and is arranged in handy departments. The

Foreign News

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Dispatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

The Weekly Herald

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

Political News

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from WASHINGTON, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

The Farm Department

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising CATTLE, POULTRY, GRAINS, TREES, VEGETABLES, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

Skilled Labor

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

The Produce Market.

SPORTING NEWS at home and abroad, together with a STORY every week, a SERMON by some eminent divine, LITERARY, MUSICAL, DRAMATIC, PERSONAL and SEA NOTES. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

The New York Herald,

in a weekly form,

One Dollar a Year.

Address,
New York Herald,
BROADWAY and ANN STREET, New York

—Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Bilious attacks positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills—an infallible remedy: never fail to cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases where Quinine and all other remedies had failed. They are prepared expressly for malarious sections, in double boxes, two kinds of Pills, containing a strong cathartic and a chill breaker, sugar-coated; contain no Quinine or Mercury, causing no griping or purging; they are mild and efficient, certain in their action and harmless in all cases; they effectually cleanse the system, and give new life and tone to the body. As a household remedy they are unequaled. For Liver Complaint their equal is not known; one box will have a wonderful effect on the worst case. They are used and prescribed by Physicians and sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by mail, 15 and 50 cent boxes. Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, best ever made, only 15 cents. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau street, New York

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 9th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that nullifs its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express with same success as if present. But where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address and learn something to their advantage. His not a truss, but cures without pain, and should be adopted by all. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Cheapest and Best.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.
Unequaled Premiums for 1883.

The principal premiums for getting up clubs for 1883 will be a superb steele engraving (size 27 inches by 20) for framing, after Munckesy's world-renowned picture, 'Christ before Pilate,' for which the French Government has just paid 100,000 francs. No such premium was ever offered before.

Choice of Premiums for Getting up Clubs. } The 'Christ before Pilate' Photograph of Quarto Album. Extra copy of magazine for 1883.

FULL SIZE PAPER PATTERNS.

Peterson's Magazine is the best and cheapest of the lady's books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits, than any other. Its immense circulation and long-established reputation enables its proprietor to distance all competition. In short it has the best Steel Engravings, the Best Colored Fashions, Best Dress Patterns, Best Original Stories, Best Work-Table Patterns, *Best Illustrations, etc.*

The stories, novelets, etc., in 'Peterson' are admitted to be the best published. All the most popular female writers contribute to it. In 1883, about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition six copyright novelets, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, 'Joshua Allen's Wife,' etc. A speciality of 'Peterson,' as a lady's book, is its splendidly illustrated articles, and especially its

Colored Steele Fashion-Plates!

engraved on steel, twice the size of all others, and superbly colored. Also, Household Crockery, and other receipts; articles on Art Embroidery, Flower Culture, House Decoration—in short, everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS (always in advance) $2.00.

Unparalelled Offer to Clubs.

2 copies for 3.50 / 3 copies for 4.50 { With the unparalled steele engraving, 'Christ before Pilate,' or a handsome pictorial, photograph, or Quarto Album, for getting up the club.

4 copies for 6.50 / 6 copies for 9.50 { With an exta cop

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1883.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HARPER'S.—Subscriptions for all of Harper's periodicals received at this office, in clubs with the PRESS.

MORAVIAN TEXT BOOKS,

FOR 1883,

AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—Lorenzo Lambeth killed several fine wild turkeys last week.

—Ice three inches thick was housed last Friday and Saturday.

—L. W. Springs left on a business trip South, on Tuesday evening.

—Eli Smith, of Missouri, is visiting relatives and friends at Friedland.

—T. F. Crist killed a pig last week, 8 months old, that weighed 218 pounds.

—Albert Brendle's little son, of Broadbay township, accidently shot his hand, while fooling with a pistol.

—Thanks to Mrs. T. B. Douthit for a nice lot of celery. And to Charles Shore for some fine oysters.

—Samuel Spach has returned to his old home in Waughtown, after an absence of four years in California.

—The rite of baptism was administered to three infants on last Sunday morning, in the Moravian church, in this place.

—Dr. Jas. A. Butner received a crate of very fine oranges last week, from a friend in Florida, some of which measured 12 inches in circumference.

—The coal shed and the hog pound, belonging to the town, on the public school-house lot, were sold at public auction, on last Saturday.

—A good many rabbits were captured last week, and a large number were put on the market. Fagg, the butcher, bought and sold over 100 last Saturday.

—A colored woman living near town, says that during the snow storm last week rabbits took refuge under her house, several of which she captured.

—The winter so far has been a severe one, with plenty of snow and sleet. Snow has been on the ground nearly every day this year, and the prospects for another fall are good at this writing.

—We learn that a petition is in circulation, asking the removal of *the gate on the highway between* here and Waughtown. We hope the matter will have the favorable consideration of the County Commissioners.

—The numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Clemmons, of Asheville, "Land of the Sky," formerly of this place, will be pleased to learn that they will celebrate their "Silver Wedding," on the 19th inst. We extend our best wishes for the occasion.

—One of the drawbacks of married life is sickness of the little ones. For a Cold or Cough you cannot find a better remedy than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Nearly all physicians prescribe it and no family should be without it.

—Robt. Baily's new frame dwelling house, on the Lexington road, about two miles below town, is a roomy and convenient building. Messrs. Baily & McGhee have formed a copartnership and will conduct an extensive chair manufactory, near the residence of Mr. Baily.

—Mrs. P. E. Leight, returned home on last Friday, after an absence of several months, among relatives and friends in Hope, Greensburg and Indianapolis, Ind. Was much pleased with her visit, and the country. She saw a great many North Carolinians in Indiana.

—Noah Kimel, of Davidson county, raised the past season, on one acre of ground, 75 bushels of corn. There's no use to go West, young man, when land in the Old North State can be made to produce such yields. Mr. Kimel farms only a few acres, but farms them well.

—G. L. D. Charles killed four hogs 15 months old, had them up only five weeks, weighing 322, 300, 274 and 270 pounds.

Joseph Thomas, Jun., killed four hogs, 14 months old weighing 986 pounds.

—At the last meeting of Winston Lodge, I. O. O. F., J. C. Buxton was elected N. G.; B. Y. Rayle, V. G.; I. H. Nelson, Secretary; W. T. Pfohl, Financial Secretary. A full meeting is requested next Friday night.

—George Wheeler, mail agent on the N. W. N. C. Railroad, was arrested on Monday evening, charged with robbing the mail. He had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Brietz, on Tuesday afternoon, and was bound over for his appearance at the U. S. District Court, Greensboro, in a bond of $1,500. A large crowd witnessed the trial in Commissioners, Hall, Salem.

—Getting a "ducking" with the thermometer ranging a little above zero is not very pleasant, especially if the person who gets the "ducking" has a long distance to go before a change of clothing can be made. The youth who skated backwards and dropped himself into a hole where the ice had been taken away, on last Saturday, knows exactly how pleasant it is.

—The Young Men's Christian Union and Missionary Society will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Moravian Missions among the Greenlanders, on Friday evening next at 7.30, with a lovefeast.

We are pleased to see this time-honored lovefeast revived, as it reminds us of the palmy days of the Young Men's Missionary Society, organized in 1841; this same date being the society red letter day for over thirty years. The present organization worthily fills the place of the old.

—A Free Reading-Room and Circulating Library, under the auspices of the Young Men's and Women's Christian Union and Missionary Society, has been opened in the "Vogler Jewelry Store" building. Open every afternoon except Sunday, from 4 to 6 for ladies and girls, and from 7 to 9 every evening for young men. Visitors and members are requested to register their names every evening, so that the attendance may be ascertained.

A long desk extends the full length of the room on which are filed some 14 daily and weekly news papers. A fair circulating library has been opened, and will be increased as needed. A desk, furnished with pens, ink and paper, for correspondence, is a great convenience. Altogether the enterprise deserves success, and we hope to see our young people appreciate this liberal establishment for their benefit.

The rooms were formally opened on Monday night last, by Dr. Rondthaler, assisted by the officers of the Society. Hymns were sung, prayers offered, addresses delivered, closing with the doxology and benediction.

—From the *Academy:* The Fancy Dress Party was a gay affair indeed. The guests were principally children, who engaged in the liveliest sort of play. The costumes of the girls were all good. There were the Comet, Moonlight, Night, Russian Peasant, Undine, Folly, Queen Elizabeth, Sister of Charity, and the many other favorite subjects of such occasions, many of the little folks in the quaintest Greenaway styles. Refreshments came on about 10 o'clock and were appreciated as *only school girls can appreciate.* The evening was not too cold to interfere with our comfort, and it passed to the general satisfaction.

At 11 o'clock, as the guests departed, a promenade of the fancy costumes around the hall closed the "exercises."——The girls presented Mr. Zorn on his birthday with a beautiful edition of Herrick's Poems, illustrated by Abbey, and a handsome silver card receiver.

—Look out for the sign of C. R. Welfare. He has lots of goods and intends to sell them. Call and see. Goods will be sold some lower to make room for a large purchase in the Spring.

A LECTURE.—All the churches in Winston and Salem were closed last Sunday night, and a vast congregation crowded the M. E. church to hear Dr. A. S. Hunt, Secretary of the American Bible Society, of New York, lecture upon the history and workings of the society. It was a very interesting lecture, full of facts, figures and incidents connected with the society in this and foreign lands. The resident ministers occupied the pulpit with him.—*Leader.*

YADKIN COLLEGE MEDALS.—Mr. L. A. Harris, of Kansas City, Mo., and a former student of the above namod institution, has established a $50 medal for the College which will be awarded on commencement day to the regular student whose grade in the average for the past ten months is found to be the highest. The College also awards two medals to debators, senior medal and an orator's medal to the best speaker on commencement day.—*Sentinel.*

SALEM TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.—An organization bearing the temporary title of "Manufacturer's Association," and composed principally of employees of Messrs. F. & H. Fries, has been in existence since May, 1882, having a membership of about 20, with Mr. F. H. Fries as chairman and Mr. J. H. Ruffin as sec'y. On last Friday evening the members met and drew up a constitution and by-laws for what is now the "Salem Textile Association" and elected the following officers:

President—E. T. Ackerman.
Vice-President—J. L. Tyler.
Secretary—J. H. Ruffin.
Librarian—Wm. Peterson.
Steward—R. Petree.

The object of this Association is to discuss all subjects relative to cotton and woolen manufacturing, and from time to time receive lectures from various competent gentlemen. —*Sentinel.*

☞ Go to FRIES' for your FINE SHOES.

DODSON SISTERS.—The *Biblical Recorder* says that the "Dodson Sisters" is the name of an organized band of church workers in the Baptist church at Waughtown. It is composed of those who wish to perpetuate the memory of the lamented Rev. Elias Dodson among them, and have already gone to work as special agents for various objects.

WINSTON TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—First meeting of the Teacher's Institute will be held at the Baptist Church, Winston, on Thursday evening, January 18th at 7 o'clock. The following is the

PROGRAMME:

1. Roll Call.
2. Devotional Exercises, 10 minutes.
3. Lecture—by the Rev. F. H. Johnston. Subject—Preparation of the Sunday School Teacher for his Work. 35 minutes.
4. Recess for Social Intercourse. 10 minutes.
5. Institute Conversation on Subject of the Lecture—Remarks, Questions and Answers. 20 minutes.
6. Recess. 5 minutes.
7. Institute Conversation on Importance of Teacher's Meetings, and how to conduct them. 20 minutes.
8. Report of Committee on programme.
9. Closing Exercises.

Members will please bring their "Gospel Hymns." Members (all Sunday School Teachers, Superintendents, and Pastors) are urged to be present punctually at the opening. Bring with you a blank book or tablet and pencil. All persons interested in Sunday Schools are cordially invited to attend.

E. E. GRAY, Sec'y.

FORSYTH POOR-HOUSE EXHIBIT.—Mr. A. S. Wagoner, keeper, has with 1882 closed his first year at this institution. With the close of the first six months, in July we believe, we had occasion to publish a very satisfactory exhibit of the expenses covering that period. Today Mr. Wagoner makes equally as good a showing. In publishing it we take pleasure in commending him as a faithful, conscientious and economical officer. There are 24 inmates in the Poor-House and 4 of his own family, making a total of 28 who are fed by the county

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR.

Coffee, 183 lbs. at 12½	$23 00
Sugar, 131 lbs. at 10	13 10
Bacon, 183 lbs.	254 63
Wheat, 128 bushels,	147 00
Corn, 103½ bushels	124 10
Total,	$561 83
Cost per month	$55 14
" " capita mo.	1 96

There was raised on the place and in the hands of the keeper now, 959 pounds of pork, 4 hay stacks, 1 oat stack, 5 bushels Irish potatoes, 3 bushels onions, 2 bushels onion setts, 4½ bushels sour krout, 200 bundles fodder and 2 stacks top fodder, 5 bushels dried peaches, 1 bushel peas, 10 bushels sweet potatoes and 30 gallons vinegar.

The above ought to be a satisfactory exhibit so far as expenses go. We learn the inmates are well fed, clothed and taken care of. If so the report ought to be entirely satisfactory.—*Republican.*

STOKES COUNTY.—The Board of Commissioners issued to outside paupers for two months $102.

Wm. Edwards was appointed constable for Yadkin township, gave his bond and was qualified.

G. L. Burton was appointed a deputy sheriff.

An election on the stock law was ordered for a portion of Sauratown township south and east of Covington's, to be held at Walnut Cove, Feb. 3, 1883.

A petition from J. W. Pitzer and others, asking that said Pitzer be allowed to erect two gates at his own expense across Danbury road, one at mouth of Snow Creek and one near his house, was filed and notice given that it will be heard and granted at next meeting, unless cause is shown why it should not be granted.

W. A. Estes settled the State tax, the net amount being $3,405.

J. H. Covington was authorized to have the poor-house tract of land surveyed.—*Reporter and Post.*

DAVIDSON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The board met in regular monthly session on the first Monday in this month; present A. H. Kendall and W. P. Redwine. A. H. Kendall presided. The board was in session three days. The usual number of claims were ordered paid, and a number of allowances were ordered for outside poor. Francis Watford, Alfred Black, Mrs. Vuncannon, Martha Cecil and Catharine Elliot were struck from the list of outside paupers.

It was ordered that a stock law election be held in Thomasville on Thursday the first day of February.

S. W. Rice was ordered to have the cupola of the court-house painted and to procure a coal stove for the court-house in time for the next term of the Superior Court.

The sheriff made his settlement, and submitted his bond which was approved. The jury list was was revised, and jurors were drawn for the Spring term of the Superior Court.—*Lexington Dispatch.*

—All iron preparations blacken the teeth, constipate the bowels, and give headache with one exception, that is Brown's Iron Bitters.

EAST BEND, N. C., Jan. 9, 1883.

Editors People's Press:—Thinking you would like to hear something about our little village, I will say that we are getting along finely remote as we are from Railroads. We think, however, the time is not far distant when we will hear, not only the Railroad whistle, but have steamboat navigation.

East Bend is located in the great bend of the Yadkin River, on the west side, in the county of Yadkin, and is 22 miles from Germanton, Winston, Salem, Mocksville, Hamptonsville, Jonesville, Elkin, Dobson, and seven miles from, and in full view of the Pilot Mountain, one of the greatest natural curiosities in the State. On each side of the village are four springs, all not more than 400 yards from where I sit, and formerly used by the citizens until the more convenient wells were dug. The first spring runs north and empties into the river near Beans Shoals, 3 miles from here; the second runs east, and empties into the river, in W. H. Miller's plantation, 5 miles from here, and 6 miles from the first; the third runs south-east, and empties into the river on Isaac Davis' farm, 5 miles from here, and 6 miles from the second; the fourth runs south-west into the river near Conrad & Nading's ferry, 10 miles from here and 8 miles from where the third one empties. So you see as close as the springs are they join the river a long way apart.

Our village has about 150 inhabitants; we have 4 general stores, R. C. Poindexter, E. Benbow & Co., J. H. Johnson, and Warden & Zachary. 2 tobacco factories, J. H. Jenkins and A. Horn; 1 buggy shop by J. G. Huff; 1 wagon maker, Capt. W. D. Steele; 3 carpenter's shops, by Joseph Weinand, S. W. Poindexter and J. C. Baker; two harness shops, by A. Helmond and S. W. Poindexter; one blacksmith shop by A. P. Smitherman; 3 shoemaker shops, by Ellis and Robert Fletcher, John Trulove and Dec. Peacock; one steam saw and grist mill by John Martin; two hotels, one by Dr. W. E. Benbow, where the weary traveler can find rest, meals and lodging comfortably, and one by R. C. Poindexter, where you can get a good square meal, for man or beast, and hear the clarion voice of *pretty Martha,* always ready to feed the hungry. We also have 4 doctors: E. & W. Benbow and Osborn & Taylor.

Also, we have a large and handsome Academy for the instruction of boys and girls, under the management of Prof. T. S. Whittington, who will spare no pains to advance students put under his care. We also have rooms that can be had by students wishing to board themselves. We have a Baptist church in the village, where we have preaching every third Sunday in each month, and a Methodist church in 2 miles where we have preaching every 4th Sunday. And *lastly* though not *leastly,* this is the place where the big hog CONNY, we read about, was raised, that weighed 835 lbs. gross, 735 nett. I believe you ate some of the *sasingers.*

EAST BENDER.

ABBOTT'S CREEK ITEMS.

(*Press Correspondence.*)

P. W. Raper killed four hogs of the M. D. Raper stock of Poland Chinas, weighing 940 pounds, heaviest weighing 328. Jeffrey Smith killed two, 14 months old, weighing 295 and 280 lbs. John Bodenhammer three, 15 months old, 207, 205 and 190. D. B. Clinard, one, 350. J. M. Raper, two, 11 months old, 164 144. M. D. Raper, two 7 months old, and penned only 21 days, 140 and 124. Of the common stock, J. L. Raper one 20 months old, 201. Wm. Gibbins, one, 12 months old, 230. Wm. Clinard, nine, weighing 1,760. John Teague, Sen., 1,500 pounds of pork, (number of hogs not mentioned.) Jno. Smith, Jun., four, weighing over 1,000. The above is within a radius of two miles of Teaguetown, and quite a number yet to butcher. It is the largest quantity of pork packed in this section far the past ten years.

Rabbit hunting became epidemic in Teaguetown neighborhood on the 11th and 12th: M. O. Raper, and Reddick & Co., caught 26. M. D. Raper and M. A. Tesh captured 30 rabbits and 5 partridges. Mr. R. killing the partridges at one shot. John Taylor & Co. bagged 25 rabbits.

M. A. Tesh is selling the Singer Sewing Machine with $8 worth of attachments for $25, making it lively among the sewing machine agents.

—Internal Revenue Collections in the Fifth District for the week ending Saturday Jan. 13th, 1883, $9,083.68.

MARRIED.

In Broadbay township, on last Sunday, by Rev. G. W. Hamilton, JOHN WILLIARD to Miss BETTIE LONGWORTH.

At Salem Chapel, Forsyth county, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John T. Ball, WITT H. MARSHALL to Miss ALICE T. HAIZLIP.

DIED.

Near Below's Creek Mills, one day the past week, Mrs. DIANA WHICKER, aged about 70 years.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

MONEY
can be saved by buying your
FRUIT TREES
of
J. R. OSBORNE,
Proprietor of
LONE STAR NURSERIES,
Abbott's Creek,
Davidson County, N. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the lapse of thirty days from this date, application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of a necessary law to remove all obstructions from Middle Fork of Muddy Creek and its tributaries, in the county of Forsyth, from Stafford's Mill to mill known as Nicholson's Mill, so as to secure a free flow of the creek, and prevent the filling up of the channel by the felling of timber and washing of sand and other obstructions into the same.

This 12th day of January, 1883.

MANY CITIZENS.

—Forsyth Inferior Court, second Monday in February.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers** and **Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

MUNN & Co. PATENTS — ESTABLISHED 1846 — NEW YORK

We continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. **Thirty-six years' practice.** No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

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Address, Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

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War! War!! War!!!

THE OLD RELIABLE BUTCHER,

J. C. FAGG,

HAS OPENED

A FRESH MEAT STAND

in the North room of the Crosland store building, where he will kee p

Choice Beef,

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Hams, Corned Beef, Tongue, Sausage, &c.

All goods promptly delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

Having determined to continue my business in Salem, I solicit a liberal share of patronage in town and vicinity.

I will pay the highest cash prices for Pork, Mutton, Veal and fat Beef Cattle.

☞ Don't forget to call on the old reliable. ☜ Respectfully.

J. C. FAGG.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 4, 1883.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
YADKIN COUNTY,
In Superior Court.

Tyre Glenn, Executor of Tyre Glenn, Deceased.

Vs.

W. B. Glenn, and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. M. Duskin, W. G. Duskin, M. B. Duskin, H. G. Kyle and wife Bertha G. Kyle, are necessary defendants in the above action and non-residents of this State, and after due search cannot be found.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *People's Press,* a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., requiring the said non-resident defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Yadkin County within twenty days after the service of this summons on them, and answer the complaint of plaintiff, demanding Judgement for the sale of the lands of plaintiff's tesiator, for assets for the payment of the debts of said deceased; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer said complaint within that time, the case will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Yadkinville this December 28th, 1882.

N. H. VESTAL,
Probate Judge.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

Fourth Street, Winston, N. C.

We now exhibit the largest and most complete Stock of Goods ever brought to Western North Carolina.

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,

We have an elegant assortment of the latest styles of

Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Flannels, Linseys,

HOSIERY, MERINO UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

FOR MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS WE HAVE

Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Broadcloth, Linings and Trimmings, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps of every Description and make, (including Stetson's Celebrated HATS,) Shirts and Drawers, Collars, and Cuffs, Merino Suits, &c., &c.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BAY STATE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

T. Miles' & Sons,' Philadelphia Hand-Made

FINE SHOES FOR LADIES.

JAS. A. LEACH & CO'S THOMASVILLE SHOES,

J. & P. COATS' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,

F. & H. FRIES' JEANS,

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS,

AND L. B. & L. S. HOLTS' BELLMONT PLAIDS,

ALL OF WHICH WE SELL AT FACTORY PRICES.

——WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR——

HEAVY GROCERIES, DRUGS,

HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

SOLE LEATHER, SALT, OILS AND PAINTS,

in fact all else usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

To country merchants we will only say that the immense trade which we now enjoy enables us to buy our goods in original packages and from first hands, and places us on an equal footing with the jobbers of Richmond and elsewhere, and that we are now abler than ever to meet competition from any and every quarter. We return sincere thanks for your liberal patronage during this year and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means at our command to merit your entire trade. We will continue to sell the

Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure.

We offer it to the farmers as thevery best Tobacco Fertilizer ever made.

Respectfully your Friends,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Nov. 20th, 1882.

D^r HARTER'S IRON TONIC. PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 813 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Gray & Martin,

DRUGGISTS,

Winston, N. C.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Assets, over - - $30,000,000.

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1113 Main Stree Richmond, Va.

J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,

Agent for Salem, Wnston and vicinity.

PAY YOUR

CORPORATION TAXES

TAX PAYERS will please come forward at once and pay their taxes. The money is needed to pay for work done on the streets.

L. N. CLINARD, Collector.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1881.

☞ Everybody in Salem and the surrounding county are respectfully invited to buy goods of C. R. WELFARE. NEW GOODS just received.

HERRICK'S POEMS,

THE FINEST GIFT BOOKS OF THE SEASON, AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

SPLENDID PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS.

NOTICE.

HAVING duly qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of C. T. Shultz deceased, all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment of the same to us at once and thereby save costs; and all those having claims against the estate of the said deceased are hereby notified to present them duly proven as the law directs within twelve months from the date of this notice or the same will be plead in bar of their recovery—this 20th day of November, 1882.

WM. A. SHULTZ, } Executors
JACOB C. CONRAD, } of C. T. Shultz deceased.

VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

On JANUARY 27TH, 1883, I will sell my TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, situated in Waughtown, on Main Street, the most desirable part of town. There are on the premises a *good garden, well* and *well-house, hog pens,* well fenced in. It is known as the John A. Clodfelter house.

TERMS of SALE—One-half payable in three months and balance in twelve months, title reserved until property is paid for. Bond and security will be required of the purchaser, and possession will be given immediately after sale.

Also my HOUSE PROPERTY, consisting of household and kitchen furniture.

Now is the time to buy a fine residence as I am going to change my business.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

M. D. SMITH.

Waughtown, N. C., December 23, 1882.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale privately, ONE HOUSE and LOT, on Old Town street, in Winston; and another HOUSE and LOT in the Northern part of Liberty. For sale cheap. Apply soon.

R. B. KERNER, Attorney.

Winston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1882.

FREE Send to MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Atlanta, Ga. For Illustrated Circular. A live actual Business School. *Established twenty years.*

North Carolina R.R.

Condensed Schedules.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, April 30 1882.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	4 00 a m	4 00 p m
" Salisbury	5 53 a m	6 24 p m
" High Point	7 20 a m	7 35 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	8 06 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 30 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 47 a m	.....
" Durham	12 25 a m	.....
" Raleigh	1 40 p m	.....
Leave "	4 05 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 20 p m	.....

No. 17—Daily, except Saturday. Leave Greensboro 5 00 p. m. Arrive at Raleigh 1 51 a. m. Arrive Goldsboro 7 20 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily; at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, April 30, 1882.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	10 0 a m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....
Leave "	3 55 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	5 06 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	5 48 p m	.....
" Greensboro	8 05 p m	.....
Leave "	9 15 p m	9 40 a m
Arrive High Point	9 50 p m	10 10 a m
" Salisbury	11 12 p m	11 34 a m
" Charlotte	1 00 a m	1 00 a m

No. 18, D'lyes Sunday—Lv. Golds. 2 50 p. m. Ar. Raleigh 7 10 p. m. Lv. Raleigh 6 00 a. m Ar. Greensboro 3 15 p. m

No. 50—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A. L., for all points in South and Southwest and with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points Southeast.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A.-L. for points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex.Sun
Leave Greensboro	9 25 p m	9 50 a m
Arrive Kernersville	10 41 p m	11 01 a m
" Salem	11 25 p m	11 35 a m

GOING EAST.	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	No. 53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 15 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 a m	6 40 p m
" Greensboro	7 00 a m	8 00 p m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1 Daily ex.Sun.
Leave Chapel Hill	10 40 a m
Arrive University	11 40 a m
Arrive Raleigh	12 15 a m

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex.Sun.
Leave Raleigh	12 00 p m
Arrive University	12 10 p m
Arrive Chapel Hill	1 00 p m

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

WITHOUT CHANGE,

On Train No. 50—New York and Atla via Washington and Danville, and betwe Charlotte and Charleston.

On Train No. 52—Richmond and Charlotte and Washington and Charlotte via Danville.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the South-west, address

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A FRESH SUPPLY OF

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New Scratch Books,
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Pens, Pen Holders, Paper and Envelopes in 10 cent packages.

All these goods are first class and sold at popular prices.

Now is the time to buy your stationery at the SALEM BOOKSTORE, and no mistake. Come and see.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

PICTURES! PICTURES!! CHROMOS, framed, at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

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$66 a week in your town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

☞ JUST PUBLISHED. ☜

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FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S

ALMANAC

—FOR—

1883,

Containing the usual Astronomical Calculations, Agricultural Matter, Tales, Wit and Humor, Anecdotes, Recipes, Courts, etc., etc., with a large Advertising Appendix, making 56 pages.

For sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE, Salem, N. C., and by merchants throughout Western North Carolina, S. W. Virginia, East Tennessee and South Carolina.

HORSE DOCTOR.—A treatise on the horse and his diseases, for sale at the SALEM BOOK STORE. Price 25 cents.

—A select lot of Olive Wood Ink stands, Paper Knives, Postal Stamp Boxes, &c., just opened at Salem Bookstore.

Salem Cotton Gin.

SEED COTTON WILL NOW BE RECEIVED AT THE

Gin-House on Shallowford St.,

and the Gin will begin work on or before,

Monday, November 20th, 1882.

Cotton will be ginned on shares, or for cash; and we will buy the seed cotton, or the lint after ginning.

Our facilities for good, speedy work are admirable; our terms reasonable, and square dealings guaranteed.

J. F. SHAFFNER.

Salem N. C., Nov. 13, 1882.

—BLANK BOOKS at the Salem Book Store.

ENGINEERING A CANVASS.

Simon Cameron's Account of How Lincoln's Second Nomination Was Brought About.

President Lincoln's fear that Ben Wade, Chase, Seward and the other Republican leaders were organizing a movement to defeat his renomination is familiar history. Mr. Cameron was just home from Europe in the midst of the intrigue which so disturbed the President. He called General Cameron to his side and recounted his fears that the Republican leaders who were plotting against him would defeat him for a second term. "It can't be done," was the emphatic reply of Mr. Cameron when Mr. Lincoln had told his story. "The sentiment of this country is overwhelmingly for you and it must find expression before the convention meets."

"How can it be done?" was the swift question of Mr. Lincoln.

"Easy enough," said General Cameron. "I remember during General Jackson's first term, while I was building the Lake Pontchartrain canal into New Orleans, I was called home by Mr. Eaton, secretary of war, to assist in the campaign for the re-election of Jackson. You will remember that Jackson had pledged himself not to run a second time, and the first point to be gained was to decide what means should be taken to remove this obstacle. We had a consultation, and it was suggested that some State legislature should start with a petition asking Jackson to become a candidate for re-election. This could be followed by others until all the Democratic States, through their representatives, had spoken in his behalf. His great popularity made this an easy task. The legislature of Pennsylvania readily signed the request asked and the other States followed in quick succession. He could not, of course, decline such a call, and he was re-elected. The people naturally supposed it was a spontaneous uprising in his behalf, whereas it was a carefully prepared plan to arouse and direct public sentiment. This can be done in your case, and we will begin in Pennsylvania as we did for General Jackson."

"Do you think it can be done, general?" said Mr. Lincoln.

"Of course," was the reply. "I will show you how easily." And the two then parted, with Mr. Lincoln very much pleased with the abiding faith of his new ally.

Mr. Cameron returned to Pittsburg, and in a day or two sent Mr. Lincoln the petition of the Pennsylvania legislature, asking him to be a candidate for re-election and pledging him the vote of the State. Very soon after State after State followed this lead in rapid succession, and each additional recruit gave Lincoln great pleasure. It was not long afterward before General Cameron called at the White House on a reception day. Taking his place in the line, he was pushing his way slowly to the place where the executive was receiving his guests. The latter saw Mr. Cameron some distance away in the column. Holding up his great hand encased in a cheap cotton glove, he indicated with three long fingers the success of their scheme and shouted: "Simon! We've got 'em! Three more States in to-day."

The crowd looked at the President in astonishment, but they little knew how the receipt of the news from these three States had relieved the mind of Mr. Lincoln. Another phase of this presidential contest of 1864, which is just now interesting and exceedingly apropos, follows the story of how he was to be chosen for a second term. After he was satisfied that his nomination was a certainty, he was very anxious concerning the man who was to have the second place on the ticket. After looking the country over he decided that he would like to have Ben Butler on the ticket with him as the President. He sent for General Cameron and asked him to be his envoy in carrying his desire to General Butler, who was then in command near Fort Monroe. Mr. Cameron accepted the mission, and he, with Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, went down in a government vessel to inform General Butler of Mr. Lincoln's wishes. The meeting with General Butler, Mr. Cameron said, was exceedingly pleasant, but when Mr. Lincoln's desire was made known to him his reply was: "I would not accept a place on a presidential ticket with any man, although I appreciate the compliment the President has done me in making the request." But for this positive declination of General Butler there is no doubt he would have been Vice-President and succeeded to the presidency instead of Andrew Johnson.—*Detroit Post.*

WISE WORDS.

Honors come by diligence; riches spring from economy.

To see what is right and not to do it is a want of courage.

The man who dies hard is the man who conquers fortune.

Trifles make perfection, but perfection itself is not a trifle.

If you look in your garden for cobwebs you will find them; if you look for buds and blossoms you may find those.

The conviction which one has that he is able to do a thing is in a great measure the cause of his success in life.

We have nothing to enjoy unless we have something to impart. He only lives who is not only a reservoir but a fountain.

The obscurest sayings of the truly great are often those which contain the germ of the profoundest and most useful truths.

There is a beautiful moral feeling connected with everything in rural life that is not dreamed of in the philosophy of the city.

Common sense can accomplish much without great talents, but all the talents in the world can accomplish very little without common sense.

Dress has a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots, old surtout, soiled neck-cloth and a general negligence of dress, he will in all probability find a corresponding disposition by negligence of address.

Wood for Binding.

An Englishman has introduced a novelty in bookbinding—the substitution of walnut, maple, mahogany, sycamore and cedar for the covers of reading-cases, music-books and large volumes, in place of the usual leathers, muslins or papers. The examples submitted in Gothic binding of this kind are said to contrast very favorably, both in cost and appearance, with the ordinary leather, and so far as can be discerned without absolute trial, seem likely to be well received for table-books, folios and albums. The several woods, which take a high degree of polish, are prepared to resist stains and damp, and the cost, it is said, does not exceed that of leather binding.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

A strange bird has been captured in Williamson county, Tenn. It is of a navy blue color, with snow white beak. It has huge claws, measuring nearly six inches in length. It has a perfect antipathy to the human eye, a sight of which arouses all the anger of its ferocious nature. It flies with great rapidity.

A Reno, (Nev.) Chinaman, while fishing in the Truckee river recently, caught something that astonishes all who sees it. The something has wings, fins and legs, and flies, swims or walks with equal facility. The wings are like those of a flying-fish, otherwise it resembles a lizard, except that the head is more pointed.

A California blacksmith was paring down the hoofs of an old family nag, which had grown very long, leaving hollow grooves beneath their outer rims. On cutting away this hollow shell six young living mice were found stowed away in the covered cavity. How they got there is more of a problem than how the apple got into the dumpling or the chicken into the egg.

The Australian dog never barks; indeed Gardiner, in his "Music of Nature," states that dogs in a state of nature never bark; they simply whine, howl and growl; the explosive noise is only heard among those who are domesticated. Sonnini speaks of the shepherd dogs in the wilds of Egypt as not having this faculty, and Columbus found the dogs which he had previously carried to America to have lost their propensity for barking.

Rats in the Nevada mines are never killed. If they were their corpses would poison the air; they eat up remnants of food thrown away by the miners, and they can feel the trembling of the ground, which predicts a caving-in, before the miners themselves perceive it, and by scampering away give warning of the catastrophe. Rats coming into a new drift or "cross-cut" is deemed a good omen, and an old miner would sooner kill a new one than have a new one kill a rat.

Tchernichevski.

For fifteen years Tchernichevski, the author of the celebrated novel, "What to Do," and one of the most remarkable of Russian socialistic writers, has been interred in a little town of Siberia. A Russian review published in Geneva contains an interesting communication relative to the illustrious victim of proscription, for whose liberation liberal Russia has so long pleaded in vain.

Though the Russian patriot Tchernichevski is not dead, as has been more than once reported, he is dead to society. He still lives in the remotest portion of Siberia, that icy country which has witnessed the death of so many illustrious condemned.

Tchernichevski is interred at Kolimsk; he is alone, separated by the gigantic barriers of snow and ice of Yakoutsk from everybody that can understand him.

The little town to which he is consigned counts but a few hundred inhabitants; the literary society of the vicinity is composed of two or three officials.

As there are no available lodgings in the place, the exile lives in a single room in the guard-house, where he can be most conveniently subjected to a very rigorous surveillance. During the day he is allowed to walk the streets, but must present himself every evening before his guardians.

The labors of science which might distract and occupy his mind are almost impossible, for he has no books; he is forbidden to read newspapers or literary publications.

One day he tried to send an article to a Russian journal, but the governor confiscated the package.

Tchernichevski, nevertheless, writes occasionally, but tears up and burns all his productions. There is something mysterious about this method of procedure. The poor exile has a little garden which he cultivates himself; he gives it much attention and carefully watches the growth of his plants; he has drained the soil of his garden, which is marshy. He lives by the products which he raises and eats only vegetables; he lives so plainly that in the entire year he does not expend the sum of one hundred and twenty rubles allowed by the Russian government; his savings are deposited with the police commissioner.

The health of the exile is bad; he has grown old and bent. In the little town where he is interred the people revere him and consider him as a saint—not, of course, because of his literary genius or scientific knowledge, of which these poor people have probably never heard; but the wisdom, goodness and charity of this man, whose life is absolutely pure and who bears his burden with such touching resignation, inspire in all a sentiment of the profoundest pity.—*Liberty.*

A Norse Scene.

Things really distant appear quite close, writes a traveler in Norway, so that one can see, for instance, the movement of a man or horse distinctly, and at the same time hear no sound. A weird feeling takes possession of one, when all around are signs of life, and yet the stillness is death-like. The present scene (Bredevadgen) was one of great beauty; the majestic gray mountains, their outlines carved against the cloudless blue sky; the vivid green sward, so closely embraced by the still waters that it was well nigh impossible to tell where the reality ended and the reflection began; the motionless horses standing with drooping heads, as the barge slowly wended its way across the calm lake, nought breaking the stillness save the regular and distant thud of the oars in the oarlocks, and the tinkle of the bells on the cows, goats and sheep scattered on the surrounding hills. As the keel of the boat grated on the pebbles immediately below us, the horses roused themselves and slowly and leisurely stepped out, as they had entered some minutes before on the opposite shore. The whole scene stands out with vivid distinctness from the many glorious pictures in that land of beauty.

John and Jim.

A pleasant anecdote is told of Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian premier. He was on a visit to Quebec, and when about leaving his hotel one day, was surrounded by a lot of cabmen, all crying: "I'll take you, sir. I've a fine horse, Sir John." Then occurred one of those acts which more than even his great ability have endeared Sir John to a large portion of the Canadian people. Sir John asked whether Jim McCullough was there, but a little boy said Jim was on the stand, and he would fetch him. Many years ago, when parliament met in Quebec, Jim always drove Sir John. Jim now came, old and ragged, driving the worst cab in Quebec. Sir John shook hands with him, inquired how Biddy and the children were, and then amid cheers, in which even the disappointed cabmen joined, drove off to visit the governor-general and Princess Louise

FOR THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Enemies to Young Trees in Winter.

Field mice may ruin a whole orchard in a single winter by gnawing the tender bark from the trunks of the fruit and other trees. The greatest destruction is done while the earth is covered with a heavy fall of snow. At this time the mice burrow from tree to tree, and forage at their free will, under cover of the snow. So soon as the storm is over the snow should be tramped down around each tree, to shut off the mice. Rabbits may be kept from the trees by smearing the bark with blood or rubbing the trunks with refuse meat.

Home-Made Super-Phosphate.

The *Maine Farmer* says: Mr. A. C. Emery purchased 100 pounds of ground bone, placed it in a half hogshead tub and applied forty pounds of sulphuric acid, adding water as desired. In five days' time the whole mass was reduced to a consistency of thick jelly. Water was then added and 300 pounds of plaster used as a dryer, the whole being worked and shoveled over until it could be readily handled. The phosphate so made was applied to one acre of corn and one of potatoes, both being manured sufficiently, and a small quantity was left, which was applied to his wheat field and a plat of grass ground, just to see what it would do. The result of this manure in the two latter instances was most marked, while the corn was heavy—the growth being dark colored and stout and the potatoes good. The entire cost of the phosphate was $7.50, and Mr. Emery thinks it the best expenditure in the way of purchased manures he ever made.

Storing Potatoes.

There are three methods of storing in general use, each of which has its merits and its champions. These are storing in barrels, bins, heaps or pits. The same general principles underlie these several methods, viz.: Protection against frosts and temperature, freedom from moisture and avoidance of heating caused by storing too deep. The advantages claimed for storing in barrels are that the roots are easily handled, do not suffer from abrasion, can be easily examined, and if disease appears it can be readily checked and removed. The chief objection to this method is the time and expense involved when the crop is a large one. Bins are coming largely into use, especially in localities near large cities, for the potatoes can at any time be readily reached and prepared for market. A cool, dry, well ventilated cellar, with the light excluded, is an admirable place in which to store potatoes. The argument in favor of storing potatoes under ground is that there is little, if any, loss by evaporation. Objections to the plan are the labor involved in opening the banks when the roots are required and the risk involved from the extremes of too close or insufficient covering. When pits are employed it is important that arrangements be made for ventilation. When stored in cellars, barns or roothouses it is a safe plan not to fill the bins with roots to a depth exceeding three or four feet. It has been claimed that lime sprinkled in barrels or bins at that rate, say of one pound to each barrel, tends to prevent decay by acting as an absorbent and neutralizing the earthy odors. The importance of excluding light from potatoes and keeping them as cool as possible without freezing cannot be over estimated.—*Farmer and Manufacturer.*

The Cost of Beef.

Mr. John D. Gillet, of Illinois, the well-known cattle breeder and feeder, has prepared a statement of the average cost of bringing a steer up to the ages of twelve months, two years and three years and the profit to the feeder at these several ages. Of course it must be remembered that the system of feeding practiced by Mr. Gillett is the one generally pursued in Illinois, and varies from the usual practice among New York, Ohio or New England breeders; but his long experience and great success make his statements of value to all interested in cattle feeding. His figures are as follows:

COST OF STEER TWELVE MONTHS OLD.

Value of calf at birth	$ 3 00
Expenses of dam of calf chargeable to calf for one year as follows: Eight per cent. interest on $50, value of cow	4 00
Keep of yearling and feed of cow 12 months	12 25
Insurance on cow	1 00
Risk on failure of cow to breed	1 75
Loss of calves by death, etc.	1 00
No corn fed up to 12 months. Value of pasture and keep up to 12 months	6 00
Total	$20 00
Weight of calf at 12 months, 700 pounds, worth, at 5 cents	35 00
Profit at 12 months of age	6 00

COST FROM TWELVE TO TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS OF AGE.

Value of steer at 12 months of age	$35 00
Value of stock corn from 12 to 24 months of age, 110 bushels of corn at 34 cents	38 50
Pasture 12 to 24 months	3 00
Interest and risk	2 80
Total	$87 30
Less 500 pounds pork made on droppings of steer from 12 to 24 months age, at 5 cents	25 00
Net cost 12 to 24 months	$53 50
Weight of steer at 24 months, 1,000 pounds; value of steer at 24 months at 6½ cents	104 00
Profit at 24 months of age	50 70

COST FROM TWELVE TO TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS OF AGE.

Value of steer at 24 months age	$104 00
Value of stock corn consumed in entire year, 125 bushels, at 35 cents	43 75
Pasture, May 1 to Nov 1	4 00
Interest and risk 24 to 36 months of age	8 32
Total	$160 07
Less 500 pounds pork at 5 cents, made on droppings of steer	25 00
Cost at 36 months age	$135 07
Weight at 36 months age, 2,200 pounds, at 7 cents	154 00
Profit at 36 months age	18 95

From this statement it appears that the net profit of the first year's feeding is only $6, while the second year it is $50.70. The third year, however, only $18.95 is gained by feeding. These figures exhibit how much is gained by early maturity and the value of improved stock to the farmer. It is a well-known fact that a good grade Shorthorn or Hereford steer will be fully as heavy and ripe for the butcher at two years of age as an ordinary native steer at three years, and that the food consumed by each annually will vary but little. Every farmer, therefore, who is feeding native stock for the butcher is wasting a year's time and feed.—*American Cultivator.*

A Gold Vein on Most Farms.

Very many communities know the excitement produced by the rumor, even, that somebody in the vicinity has found indications of the presence of gold in the soil. Untold millions have been expended in searching for the precious metal in localities where a bit of useless iron pyrites (sulphide of iron) has been mistaken for gold, which it resembles in color. Our observation indicates that there is, on at least four-fifths of the farms of this country, an overlooked golden vein, of much greater value than any yellow metal likely to be found outside of few special geological formations.

The following experiment, tried on any farm or garden, will explain what we are aiming at. Take a quart of fair quality yard manure and pour upon it a pint of water. After standing a week or two drain off half a pint of the liquid. Now prepare two corn hills a few feet apart on any ground, even rich prairie soil. For one hill make a hole three or four inches deep and pour into it the half-pint of liquid, adding a trifle of fine earth and plant the corn. Plant the second hill without this preparation. The result will be, almost always, that in the first hill the rootlets and subsequent roots will grow down where the liquid has soaked, much more quickly, grow stronger, spread wider, and send out far more numerous feeding fibers than will be found in the second hill. The young corn plants (and the same with other plants) will, like well fed young animals, develop much earlier and take far better advantage of the growing season. In short, whatever the soil, this hill will on the average ripen earlier, produce more stalks and twenty to fifty per cent—often a hundred per cent.—more sound kernels than the other hill. And, by the way, there is in the quart of fertilizer enough material left for a similar effect upon three or four other corn hills.

Now, visit the farm yards of the country generally, and in nine-tenths of them there will be found, on one side or another, quarts, gallons, barrelfuls, of this golden liquid leaching away and wasting—often scores and hundreds of barrels of it during a year. Yet, at trifling cost, perhaps only an earth bank on the lower side of the yard, all this wastage may be saved and turned to account. The streams, rich in stimulating plant food, now lost from the yards of the four and one-third million farms of our country, may, with very little care and trouble, be retained in the rotting organic matter and transferred to corn hills and to the roots of other crops. Real gold will be found in the increased crops and obtained at far less cost and labor than is expended by the great mass of gold miners. Proper attention to so simple a matter in the farms of the country, taken together, would add more dollars to the wealth of the country every year than is now dug out of all the gold mines between the Atlantic and Pacific. During this leisure month let every one look over his own premises, and see what he is wasting in this direction and where he can save and profit.

Recipes.

CRACKER PUDDING.—Pour one quart boiling water over six soft crackers; let stand until very soft; add three or four eggs, one cup raisins, one-fourth spoon salt, sweeten, flavor or spice, bake. Very nice.

CELERY SOUP—Boil a small cup of rice in three pints of milk until it will pass through a sieve. Grate the white part of three heads of celery on a bread grater; add this to the milk after it has been strained; put to it a quart of strong veal stock; let it boil till the celery is very tender. Season with salt and cayenne pepper and serve.

LEMON CHEESE CAKES.—Put half pound butter into a basin and beat it up until it is a cream, add the yolks of two eggs, the rind of two lemons grated, the juice of one and a tablespoonful of castor sugar. Mix these thoroughly. Line a dish or patty pans with puff paste and pour in the mixture and bake in a moderately quick oven.

ITALIAN FRIED LIVER.—Have the liver cut in slices a quarter of an inch thick; put on a frypan with a little butter and fry the liver one minute on each side, or just long enough to glaze it so as to retain the juices; then take a can of tomatoes, and when it has come to a boil put on the meat with the tomatoes and boil twenty minutes. Serve hot either alone or with macaroni.

SUBSTITUTE FOR BUTTER.—A lady who is a famous housekeeper recommends an economical plan for making cakes without butter, which may be of use to our readers who have a dread of "margarine." Take a piece of fat pork, melt it down and strain it through a piece of coarse thin muslin. Set it aside until it is cold. It is then white and firm and may be used like butter in any kind of cake. In pound cake she assures us it is delicious.

Household Hints.

Warm soapsuds will keep the bugs off of house-plants and make them grow very fast.

To remove finger-marks, putty stains etc., from glass, put a little soda in the water with which you wash it.

To keep linen from turning yellow, put it away rough dry after washing and bleaching well and rinsing in blue water.

Some kinds of stains may be removed from silk by the application of essence of lemon, one part; spirits of turpentine, five parts. Mix and apply to spot by means of a linen rag.

Lemons can be kept in good condition for a long time by putting them in a tight cask and covering with water. They must be kept in a cool place, and the water should be changed every other day.

To remove clinkers from stoves, place a few oyster shells in the grate while the fire is burning and the clinkers will at once become loose and may be readily removed without injuring the lining.

HEALTH HINTS.

To relieve a severe headache, bind the temples tightly with a handkerchief or cloth.

A teaspoonful of the white of an egg well beaten and mixed with lemon juice and sugar, taken occasionally will relieve hoarseness.

A bit of cotton batting sprinkled with black pepper and wet with sweet oil and inserted in the ear will immediately cure earache.

People are cautioned by *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly* not to take a dose of medicine without first looking at the label and making sure that they are not getting a poison or an overdose.

Always eat your food slowly, masticate well, sit down to your meal in good humor, as you go to bed smiling and peaceful. Keep good-natured and never indulge in anger. This is the way to insure digestion, sound sleep and long life.

To cure chapped hands, take common starch and rub it into a fine smooth powder, put it in a clean tin box and every time the hands are removed from dish water or hot suds, rinse them carefully in clean water, and while they are damp, rub a pinch of the starch over them, covering the whole surface.

It is estimated that 2,500,000 watches and 4,000,000 clocks are turned out yearly in the various parts of the world.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Giffen, the eminent English statistician, thinks that the increase of population in the United States has altered the whole idea of the balance of power of European nations, the rivalries of European governments being restrained by the feeling that they are dwarfed by the United States and are no longer playing the leading part in the world's political history.

Toronto, Canada, claims the distinction of keeping a more quiet Sunday than any other city on the continent. The street cars do not run, the bootblacks are invisible, all the telegraph offices are closed except the central office, where one man remains to attend to important messages, the cab stands are deserted, the drug stores are open only at certain hours for the sale of medicine only, and the liquor saloons are closed from 7 o'clock Saturday evening until 5 o'clock Monday morning.

A New Zealander who was suffering from a dreadful headache conceived the idea that since the gum tree was potent against miasma, a poultice of its leaves might relieve his pain. He accordingly made a mash and soaked his head in it for an hour or two, when he was delighted to find himself completely cured. But on glancing in the mirror he was overcome with astonishment which has since deepened into woe. The gum poultice had dyed his hair a fine peacock blue, and the color is as fast as the famous Tyrian purple of which the world has lost the secret.

Kansas papers assert that the town of Dunlap, in that State, settled by colored colonists, has met with remarkable prosperity. They are now between 275 and 300 families gathered there. Every settler is compelled to own his property, so there is neither land nor buildings for rent. Lots of land of various sizes, from 100 to 160 acres, are sold, and the terms of payment are so arranged that the new settler has four years in which to pay for land and improvements. About 175 families have each from forty to eighty acres. A fine academy is in successful operation, a church is well filled on Sundays and a public library is a popular evening attraction.

Late accounts from California notice the great increase in the size of the vineyards there. A plantation of 200 acres used to be considered a large vineyard; now vineyards of 500 and 600 acres are not uncommon, and one of 4,500 acres was recently planted near Los Angeles. It is expected that in three years or so California will possess vineyards of 5,000 or 6,000 acres in extent. The total number of acres at present devoted to vine culture is estimated at about 100,000, all of which will be bearing in about four years' time and producing about forty or fifty million gallons annually. New wines at present fetch from twenty to twenty-five cents per gallon for dry wines, either red or white. Sweet wine is dearer, ranging from fifty-five to seventy-five cents per gallon.

A judicial decision has been made in an Illinois court which puts an end to the dispute whether women can lie about their ages. A woman seventy-seven years of age had insured her life, representing herself to be only sixty-three. The insurance company supposed that she would live to beat least seventy, and that her annual payments would secure the company against any loss. She died, however, very soon after insuring her life, and the company, on learning her real age, refused to pay the amount of her policy. A suit was brought and the company was defeated, the court holding that the policy had not been vitiated by the false representations made as to the woman's age. This is the first judicial recognition of woman's inherent right to tell what is not mathematically true as to her age.

At present in Russia the attention of the press and society in all the large towns is concentrated on the daily announcement of bank failures, peculation, embezzlement, frauds and robberies of every kind. Scarcely a day passes without the news of some bank having been found insolvent or in a critical condition, or of some cashier of a government institution or benevolent society having appropriated the funds and "cooked" the accounts. The Municipal bank, of Skopin, in the province of Riazan, has failed for over $9,000,000. It is a legal point whether in this instance the whole of the inhabitants, through their municipal authorities, will not be held responsible. It is calculated that the embezzlements and robberies, both private and official, have this year amounted to over $18,750,000.

An interesting insurance case, accompanied by retaliatory measures on the part of two legislatures, is in progress. Mrs. Hamilton, of Alabama, brought suit in the New York State superior court to recover from the Knickerbocker Life Insurance company the amount due on a policy issued January 21, 1873. The person insured died January 21, 1879. On February 12, 1879, the Alabama legislature passed a law making it a misdemeanor for the agent of any insurance company not incorporated under the laws of the State or duly authorized by the auditor of the State to transact business within its limits. On June 6, 1881, the New York legislature passed an act prohibiting the courts from entertaining suits on policies issued to persons in Alabama. This statute was set up as a bar to Mrs. Hamilton's suit, but Judge Arnoux decided that the law did not deal with the past, and did not apply to this case.

Rats will fight desperately when death is the only alternative, and he is a wise man who keeps out of reach of their teeth. The following anecdote shows how a man of "nerve" ought to act when the enemy is at very close range. A printer happened in at a hotel in Sacramento the other day just in time to join a group of men who were waiting to see a terrier kill a rat. The cage was opened and the rat most unexpectedly ran up the printer's leg inside his trousers. He did not scream or clutch, but clenched his hands, stood erect and coolly told those present to be quiet. "Now he is going up by my knee; now he is on my thigh; now he has passed to the small of my back; now he rests. Don't strike; don't seize him. Here, take a small stick, tap gently just above the rascal—gently, gently. That's it; drive him down easily—don't provoke him. Now he moves, now he turns—press gently; now he descends; there he goes around my hip; now he turns downward; here he comes by my knee—there, he's out." And so he was, and the terrier forthwith monopolized him.

"Money makes the mare go." Yes, but late suppers make the nightmare come.

A Poet's Parrot.

Mr. Whittier, like most men of genius, is very fond of pets, and for several years during his residence in Amesbury was the possessor of a large gray parrot called "Charlie," who spent much of his time with the poet in his library, and always stood on the back of his chair at the dinner table. The two seemed to understand each other perfectly well, and frequently held long conversations together. For some months after this parrot came into the possession of the poet his deportment was in harmony with his social surroundings; but the demoralizing influences to which he had been exposed during an earlier period of his life were made manifest one Sunday morning, when he climbed to the ridge-pole of the house, and from this lofty eminence poured forth a volley of oaths at the villagers who passed by on their way to church. Mr. Whittier was deeply shocked by this unseemly conduct of his pet, and, rushing to the attic, endeavored to dislodge the culprit by means of a rake, but was unsuccessful, it being too short to reach the feathered blasphemer. A few days after this unpleasant occurrence this profane bird climbed to the chimney-top, where he performed a dance peculiar to his species, and for several days thereafter was seen no more. He was finally discovered in the kitchen fireplace, covered with soot and nearly starved. From this shock to his pride and sensitive nerves he never recovered, but gradually pined away and died. A dialogue between the poet and this remarkable bird is recorded in the poem entitled "The Common Question."—*Washington Star.*

The First Trial of Attempted Suicide.

Dora Huber was called to the bar of the general sessions court in New York for trial by Assistant District Attorney O'Byrne. Three weeks previous Dora drank a cup of milk in which she had placed phosphorus matches. She was taken to the New York hospital, and when she recovered was taken to the Essex Market police court, where a charge of attempted suicide was made against her and Justice Smith held her for trial. Policeman Frank J. Fuchs was the first witness. He said he was called into the house and found the woman lying in bed. She told him she attempted suicide. Colonel Spencer here interrupted and said that he had learned that her lover, Frank H. Huber, had expressed his willingness to marry the accused, and he suggested that the judge should marry them, "that two souls would beat as one." Judge Gildersleeve inquired for the lover and he stepped forward, blushing like a school-girl. The court asked him if he was satisfied to marry her and he answered he was. The same question was also put to the woman, who also expressed her willingness. Colonel Spencer again arose and stated that the facts in the case showed that the lover had promised to marry the woman and had broken his promise and the girl took the dose in a fit of despondency. The complaint of attempted suicide was withdrawn and Judge Gildersleeve married the couple. They stood during the ordeal, he blushing and she sobbing. Thus ended the first trial of attempted suicide in New York.

Dogs as Mimics.

Dogs, as well as monkeys, are sometimes good mimics. A writer in a London paper tells of a very amusing case in which a terrier figured as an imitator of a man. The incident occurred at a country house, to which an old gentleman, who was lame, was paying a visit. The dog watched the gentleman's movements with great interest. When the gentleman started to go downstairs, the terrier stood at the top of the staircase, his ears erect and his tail gently wagging. The gentleman limped down from one step to the other. As soon as he reached the bottom the dog prepared to make the desent. He held up one foot and slid his hind legs around, going down as it appeared, with great labor one step at a time. The members of the household who were chatting in the hall, saw the antics of the terrier, and so amusing were they that the lame man had to join in the general laughter.

"Well, old man, what's the matter with you?" "Oh! I have got the fever and ague." "Do you shake much?" "Shake! well, I should say so; you should see me about 4 o'clock in the afternoon if you want to see some hard shaking." "All right, I'll come around at that time, and perhaps you will shake out that ten-dollar bill you owe me."—*Rochester Express.*

Chicago's First Citizen.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in closing an elaborate article on Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of that city, gives the following as Mr. Harrison's opinion of St. Jacobs Oil: "When I first found myself suffering from the rheumatism, my leading thought naturally was to call a physician, but my neighbors all advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. I procured some of it immediately, and found it excellent for that ailment."

Twenty-seven women working in a chain-gang were a sad sight at Atlanta.

A penny perfume is not always worth a scent.

WALKING made easy with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they keep your boots and shoes straight.

THE power of a man's virtue shall not be measured by his special efforts, but by his ordinary doing.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Has met success at home never accorded to any other proprietary medicine. It has successfully combated the strongest competition, and by its superior merit to-day commands the largest sale and the greatest confidence wherever it has been introduced.

The remarkable results in disease so universal, and with such a variety of characteristics as catarrh, prove how effectually Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reach every part of the human system.

"I am under great obligations to you for the benefit I have received by taking only three bottles of your valuable Sarsaparilla. Having been a sufferer from catarrh for six or eight years, and having tried nearly all the wonderful cures, sure cures, inhalers, etc., and spending nearly a hundred dollars without benefit, I accidentally tried Hood's Sarsaparilla; the discharge from my nose was greatly increased, the first bottle I took, then it gradually became less, and in taking less than three bottles I find myself so greatly improved that I write to let you know the facts. I think one or two bottles more will make a cure that I would gladly have given a hundred dollars for. Let the sufferers of New England know that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure catarrh." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by Druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Pure Blood.

Many families pride themselves on their noble ancestry; but here, in this democratic country, we do not care so much about our pedigree as our health; When the blood is out of order, disease manifests itself in the skin and flesh. To be restored to health take Scovill's Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Syrup. Physicians speak of it in the highest terms. Dr. Everett, Cooper Plains, Steuben county, New York, mentions two cases of Scrofula and Erysipelas in which Scovill's Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Syrup effected a cure, and says: "I think it one of the best purifiers of the day. It has met with perfect success in very case where I have used it."

For DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

The only natural hair renewer is Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, prepared without distillation, containing no mineral or other poisons, delightfully perfumed and as clear and pure as spring water.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

Is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer. $1.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs and barks. It gives tone to the stomach; makes the weak strong. Sold by Druggists.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef cattle, good to prime 1w	10¾	@	12
Calves, com'n to prime veals	5½	@	9½
Sheep	4½	@	5½
Lambs	6¼	@	7¾
Hogs—Live	6	@	6¾
Dressed, city	7¾	@	8
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 30	@	6 00
West., good to choice	4 45	@	7 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07¼	@	1 08¾
No. 1 White	1 06	@	1 07
Rye—State	66	@	70¼
Barley—Two-rowed State	95	@	1 05
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed	54	@	66
Yellow Southern	69	@	70
Oats—White State	43	@	48
Mixed Western	40	@	43
Hay—Med. to ch. Timothy	70	@	1 0
Straw—No. 1, Rye	55	@	60
Hops—State Choice	93	@	1 5
Lard—City Steam	10 62	@	11 10
Petroleum—Crude	6¾	@	7¾
Refined	7	@	8½
Butter—State Creamery	35	@	49
Dairy	34	@	37
West. Im. Creamery	24	@	32
Factory	16	@	25
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	13¾
Skims	2	@	6
Western	8	@	12¼
Eggs—State and Penn	30	@	31
Potatoes—State bbl	2 50	@	2 75
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Good to Choice	5 75	@	6 50
Lambs—Western	4 75	@	5 40
Sheep—Western	4 25	@	4 75
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks.	5 95	@	6 00
Flour—C'y grounds, process.	7 25	@	8 25
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 17	@	1 18
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	61¼	@	71
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	41	@	42
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	85
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	15 00	@	16 00
Hogs—Live	7½	@	7¾
City Dressed	8¼	@	8½
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 50	@	18 00
Flour—Spring Wheat patents	6 50	@	7 50
Corn—High Mixed	85	@	87
Oats—Extra White	54	@	55
Rye—State	74	@	75
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	7 12½	@	7 50
Sheep—Live weight	2½	@	5½
Lambs	4¾	@	6
Hogs—Northern, d. w	8	@	8¼
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 75	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 0	@	1 08¼
Rye—State	70	@	70
Corn—State Yellow	82	@	82
Oats—Mixed	69	@	69
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	40	@	40
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	13¼	@	13½
Petroleum—Crude	6	@	7
Refined	7	@	7¼

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History

IT revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

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It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

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HAS BEEN PROVED
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